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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,934—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1897.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

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For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1897.

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Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Flandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. VIRAWA 3,333 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,949 tons, about 12th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. PO....4th March 1897.

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Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

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A. C. CLARK.

Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, 28th February, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1897, for the supply of one MARSHALL'S 14 N. H. P. UNDER-TYPE ENGINE and BOILER at the Municipal Workshops at Paltan Road, near the Arthur Crawford Markets.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.,B.A.,M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES SILKWARP.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of Kanjee Thackersey, the following goods:—

C P 4814—215—1 case silk warp.
C P 4699—2 6-7—2 Do. do.
C P 4698—218-9—2 Do. do.
C P 484—216-9—1 Do. do.
C P 4698—220-2—2 Do. do.
C P 4699—228-9—2 Do. do.
C P 4769—335-6—2 Do. do.
C P 4773—240-1—2 Do. do.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 38, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oliographs, and pictures, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

Catalouge are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the property and effects of the late Surgeon-Major R. MANSER, consisting of wearing apparel, medical books, tin boxes, etc.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of Dr. J. B. MALONEY, consisting of round, writing pier, dressing and washhand tables, arm and without arm chairs, meatsafe, whatnots, sideboard, cots, chest of drawers, dressing glass, clothes press, cupboards, etc.

1 sweet-toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp and Son.

1 iron-framed cottage piano, full trichord scale.

1 folding harmonium.

A quantity of unserviceable Telegraph stores, consisting of leather belts and pouches, bellows, brass beads, iron arms, lamp-stands, brackets, burners, etc.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

300 H M G C 3041—1 case coatings ex Clan Graham.
300 H M G C 3043—1 case coatings ex Clan Macrae.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand light vcitoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable others.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine on stand, strong built victoria, one handsome and fast silver-grey horse and one mare, both going in single harness and two sets of nearly new single harness, incandescent gas chandelier arc and bracket lamps, real Brussels' and Persian carpets, large size stove with water boiler and utensils, pigeons, geese, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, perambulator, etc, the property of A. MAHLER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on iew four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

2. To do the same in English and Guzerati or Marathi. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months........................ Rs. 2
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.
S. S. "CALEDONIA."

NOTICE is hereby given that this Vessel ARRIVED at BOMBAY, this day, from MARSEILLES BRINGING BACK the CARGO shipped in her in the month of January last in consequence of the PROHIBITION AGAINST LANDING by the French Government.

The Company's Surveyor will attend at the Victoria Dock where the cargo is now being discharged at 10 A.M., on MONDAY next, the 1st March, to survey the Cargo, and Shippers and Owners of Goods, shipped in the S.S. "Caledonia" as above or any other persons claiming an interest therein are requested to attend at the Victoria Dock at the time named or to make an appointment for the purpose of survey either on MONDAY or TUESDAY next.

As soon as the Cargo has been surveyed the Company will be prepared to give delivery to the owners or their Agents of the Goods shipped by them in exchange for the Bills of Lading in respect of such Goods or proper indemnities against any claims which may arise under such Bills of Lading and on payment of the freight and compensation due to the Company in respect of such goods.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company

Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1897.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, 1897, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, President, in the Chair.

S. LEIGH LYE,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.
FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their courtesy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

		Rs.
A.	Stem-winder, sterling silver, hall marked, jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch	10
AA.	The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved	15
B.	Gold-stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc.	30
BB.	The same as B. with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper	55
C.	Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches	65
CC.	The same watch with double and extra strong case. 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc.	100
D.	Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25...	160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

It is our aim to give the utmost possible satisfaction to our clients, knowing this to be the best advertisement for our products, and all who have once entered into business relations with us gladly recommend us to their friends and acquaintances.

Address for letters and orders.

MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
7. Red Lion Court,
London, E. C.

☞ Wanted at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. Highest salary and commission. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
gent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................ £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY,

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

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INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

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LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

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The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

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Agents, Bombay.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, '95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

un rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 10-15m. Low water, 4-31m., 4-8a.
anks closed, Hindu holiday.
B. V. A. Annual Dance, Town Hall, 9 30 p.m.
Gymkhana Marryat Lawn Tennis, Challenge Cup competition.
Volunteer Inspection by General Gatacre at Santa Cruz.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Savitri and Barque Norwester entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Poonani, on Saturday; the steamer Wardha, left it on Friday, and the steamer Canara, on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Arab and Caledonia, entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Thames, on Saturday; the steamers Brindisi and Carthage, left it on Friday.

Postal Notices.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a.m., to-day, (Monday)—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 4th inst nt.

Charge of personating a Pleader.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhondu Kurne, a Deccani Brahmin, was brought up on a charge of cheating Jeji, a fisherwoman. For nearly two years accused put the complainant under the impression that he was a pleader and acted as her legal adviser in a civil suit. He made several false representations, and induced her to entrust him with Rs. 125. The suit not being proceeded with, accused was often asked for an explanation, but he continued giving evasive answers, until it was discovered that he was not a pleader.

Crushed under a Raiway Waggon.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday last, touching the death of Luximon Naroo, aged forty years, a porter, employed in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and doing duty in the Goods Yard at Carnac Bunder. On Friday morning at about 2 o'clock, the deceased was engaged in shunting the waggons in a siding. While, the shunting engine was going into No. 2 Siding, the deceased attempted to cross the rails of the siding, but was knocked down by one of the waggons, while two waggons passed over him. Both his hands and forearms were crushed to the elbows. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Saturday afternoon. The House-Sergeon was of opinion that the death was due to nervous shocks following the compound fractures of both the hands and forearms. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An Habitual Offender.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barneth charged Abdulla Alatkhan, an habitual offender, on two charges of theft of cotton sarees, values at Rs. 6, the property of a Goanese woman, named Felgu Doming, residing at Frere Bunder; and of a policeman's leather belt, valued at Rs. 2. It appeared that the first complainant had, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, left the two sarees on the door of her house to be dried. At about 3 p.m., a neighbour, named Shewram Janardhan, seeing the accused removing the sarees, accosted him. Accused picked up a stone, aimed it at Shewram, and ran away with the property; but he was chased and arrested. On his person being searched, a policeman's belt, and a dhotur, and a silk coat were found on him. The accused, against whom stood a record of four previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The accused was then charged with theft of the policeman's belt. It appeared that Succaram Shivram a police constable, No. 1995D, on the morning of the 21st ultimo, put his uniform and the belt at his post, at Kandawady; and went to a water-closet. On his return the belt was found missing. The accused pleaded guilty to this charge also and was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also charged with having in his possession a silk coat and a dhotur, valued, at Rs. 2-8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account for the same. The accused admitted the possession of the property and contended that he had purchased it from a Purdessi, but could produce no evidence to substantiate his statement. He was, therefore, convicted and sentenced to a further term of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Notice Dismissed.—At the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Portugese, named Francis Xavier Britto, appeared to show cause why sanction should not be granted to one J. B. D'Souza to prosecute him for bringing a false charge, giving false information and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. De Lima, pleader, appeared for the respondent. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in showing cause against the notice, argued that this was a trumpery proceeding on the part of complainant. It appeared that a few days ago, complainant was charged by the respondent with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 930. D'Souza was employed as a servant by the respondent, and the latter used to pay him different sums of money to buy provisions from the market to be supplied to different ships in the harbour. For the monies that D'Souza received he passed receipts to the respondent. On the 29th of December last, D'Souza received Rs. 100. That was the last time that the respondent saw him. He disappeared, and the respondent thought that he might have left Bombay on account of the plague. But in the meantime, several people from the bazzar came to the respondent with their bills. His suspicions were aroused because he had given strict orders to complainant to make cash purchases. He made inquiries, and after some days, found that he was living at Modykhana. He was charged with misappropriation as a servant, but after the respondent and some of his witnesses had been examined, the case was allowed to be withdrawn, as it seemed to the court to be one of a civil nature. Where was the false charge? The respondent was really the aggrieved party, and the complainant had the audacity to apply for a sanction to prosecute him. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to dismiss the notice. Mr. Hemming, on behalf of the complainant, denied that his client was respondent's servant. The complainant never received any salary from the respondent, but he did business for him on commission. The receipts which had been passed to the respondent had been altered by him, and it was not true that the complainant had concealed himself. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in reply, said that the facts as disclosed in the evidence, constituted no offence, and this application was made with the object of paying off an old grudge. The High Court had recently laid down that the judge issuing a sanction for a prosecution ought to apply his mind closely to the facts with a view to ascertain wheher they really constituted an offence, and also to prevent a sanction issued with one purpose, or design being abused to the furtherance of some other. The magistrate, in disposing of the matter, said the mere fact of the accused not being able to prove the case of misappropriation, did not show that this was a false charge. There was no independant evidence to show that the complainant was not the respondent's servant, and the witnesses did not say on what terms the complainant was engaged. There was no evidence that the receipt shad been altered. The notice was dismissed.

Heavy Fines for taking a lost Bag.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Ebrahim Motee, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession a lady's hand-bag, containing five currency notes for rupees one hundred each, one gold pencil, one tooth-pick, one thimble, and sundry other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 536, reasonably suspected of having been fradulently obtained. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused It appeared that on the 18th instant, at about 2 p.m., Mrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, while driving in her carriage from Malabar Hill to the Fort, dropped the bag somewhere on the road. when her vehicle reached Dhobie Talao she found that the bag was missing. When the loss was discovered, and a servant was sent to look for it on the road, the bag was not found. A report of the loss was made to the police. From enquiries, it appeared that, a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Buddoo, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Rustomji Kaikhoshru, found the bag lying on the Tardeo road while he was seated in a firewood depot, situated in that locality. Mahomed picked up the bag and took it into the depot. The accused who is a servant of Oomer Esa, the owner of the depot, said that he knew to whom the bag belonged, and he would restore it to him. Mahomed hesitated, when the accused snatched it away from his hands, saying that if the owner was not found he would make it over to the police; but if the police refused to accept it, he would return it to him. In the presence of Oomer Mahomed, gave the bag to the accused, who put it on a nail. Mahomed then left the place and Oomer went inside the depot. On his return Oomer found the bag missing and questioned the accused, who stated that a Parsee called on him and claimed the bag as his own and took it away. The same evening, at about six o'clock, Mahomed went to the accused and asked him what had become of the bag, when the accused related the same story. This was not credited by Mahomed, who went to his master and told him what had happened. From the statement made by Mahomed the accused was arrested. His Worship, after recording the evidence for the prosecution charged the accused with criminal misappropriation in respect of the bag under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was further charged with voluntarily disposing of the bag under section 414 of the same Code. The accused in his statement admitted that Mahomed had brought the bag in the firewood depot. He further admitted having received it from him and kept it in the table. But contended that after Mahomed had left, a Parsee came into the depot and claimed the bag, to whom he made it over. His Worship, in disposing, of the case, remarked: The accused was brought before the court by the police in order that he may be charged under section 35 of Act 13 of 1856; after recording the evidence for the prosecution the court was of opinion that that section would not apply and that the proper course would be to charge the accused under section 403 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code. He fenud the accused guilty on both the charges and sentenced him, under the first count, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in defaut to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

MEETING AT SADRA, MAHIKANTHA.

On Thursday afternoon, a meeting was held at the Library here, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, Politial Agent, to arrange for a Mahikantha branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. A considerable number of karbharis and kamdars from the talukas and States, as well as local officials, vakils. and others had assembled. Colonel Sealy addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen,—The object for which we are met here this afternoon is for the most part of a formal nature. You are all aware that an Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund exists and that there is a Bombay branch. The honorary secretary of the latter has asked me to establish a Mahikantha branch. It is scarcely necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of each and all to subscribe to this object to the best of his ability. Whether Hindus, Mahomedans or Christians, we are all bound by our religion to the duty of alms-giving. But there may have been no immediate opportunity to some of us to contribute to this charitable fund. The means will now be close at hand. Roughly there are at this time about three millions of our fellow-subjects receiving charitable relief, of which a goodly proportion belongs to Bombay. The total represents a population about five times as great as that of the whole of Mahikantha. "Subscriptions are being raised in all parts of the British Empire to supplement the efforts of Government. And of Manchester and Lancashire, which are themselves about to suffer owing to the plague, largely stopping the supply of raw materials for cotton manufactures, contribute and contribute handsomely. You must agree that we, who form an integral part of the afflicted territory, are pre-eminently bound to contribute. This is not a time for words, but deeds. I will, therefore, now call upon Rao Bahadur Dayashankar to put the necessary resolutions to this meeting.

Mr. Dayashankar, Native assistant, then put the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—(1) That the Central Committee of the Mahikantha branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund consist of: Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, Political Agent, president; Lieutenant J. R. Carter, Assistant Political Agent, R. B. Dhubrai G. Mehta, Personal Assistant, Dr. D. E. Anklesaria, Azam Manekial Lalbhai, Baroda Vakil, Azam Dahyabhai Nathabhai, Idar Vakil, Mr. Manilal Ranchodlal, Seth Hathising Gulabsing, Seth Prandas Laludas, members; R. B. Dayashankar Balwantrao Native assistant, joint treasurer and secretary. (2) That all subscriptions received will be devoted: (*a*) to meet the needs of all parts of India. (*b*) specially to meet the needs of the Bombay Presidency, it being understood that unless special mention is made, subscription will be devoted to (*b*). (3) That the chiefs and talukdars of Mahikantha be invited to nominate local committees to collect funds and to forward the same to the joint treasurer and secretary, Mahikantha central committee, who will grant a receipt for each usbcription, and will forward instalments to the honorary secretary, Bombay branch, on the 1st and 16th of each month.

The Political Agent, in dismissing the meeting, then said:—I am glad to see so many from various parts of Mahikantha here to-day, and am obliged for your attendance. R. B. Dayashankar informs me that the subscriptions promised to date are about Rs. 2,400. When you disperse to your several homes, let it be known that any subscription, however small, is most acceptable. It is not the amount, but the spirit in which the gift is made, that is of consequence. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar heads the list with Rs. 1,000, and the Maharana of Danta, follows with Rs. 500. All I can say to you is, each in your own sphere, go and do likewise."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 23.

Predeaux, Lt Col, Bo, J A G's Dept, on duty, from Poona.

February 25.

Slater, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Scott, Major, Ms and Bo, D A A G, B Army School, on inspection duty, from Poona.
Griffith, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Greenstreet, Gol, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona,
Bennet, Col, Bo, ComtGeal, on inspection duty, from Karachi.

February 26.

Knapton, Surg Lt, Bo, I M S, on plague duty, from Nasirabad.
Burke, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Davidson, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from England.
Prentice, Lt, Bengal, 2nd High, LI, from leave, from England.
White, Surgn Capt, Bengal, 4th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Robinson, Lt Col, Bengal, Shropshire L I, from leave, from England.
Whistler, Major, Bengal, 2nd (Q O) B L I, from leave, from England.
James, Capt, Punjab, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Major, Punjab, A and S High, on leave, from England.
Lang, Lt, Punjab, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Riley, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from England.
Hamilton, Lt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, from England.
Ducat, Lt, Punjab, 2-4th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Hutchinson, Lt, Punjab, 1-4th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Dobson, Brig Surg Lt Col, Ms, I MS, from leave, from Europe.
Crimmin, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—February 23.

Daunt, Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo I, on duty, to Satara.

February 23.

Land, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
Hutchinson, Lt, Punjab, 4th Gurkha Rifles, on leave to Gurdaspur.
Ducat, Lt, Punjab, 2-4 Gurkhas, on duty, to Bakloh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B V R

Bombay, 1st March, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—On Tuesday the 2nd instant at 5-15 p.m., on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.
(2) There will be Company drill for B Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant. All members are requested to attend.
(3) There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.
(4) Cyclist Section Drill on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana:—On Tuesday, 2nd instant, at 6-45 a.m.; on Wednesday 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m.; on Thursday, 4th instant, at 6-45 a.m.; on Friday 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. and on Saturday 6th instant, at 6-45 a.m.
2. The Class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m on Tuesday the 2nd instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, &c. Dress—Any.
3. F Company's Prize shooting will take place at Coorla on the mornings of the 3rd and 4th instants.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Sergt. J. Francis, F Company, from 27th February to 31st March, 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March 1897.

1. Duties:—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Penny; next for duty Lieut. Acworth.
Orderly sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt. Traylen; next for duty Surgt. Pinder. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Marsland; next for duty Sergt. Zurhorst.
2. The following drills will take place next week:—

No. 1 Company.

Gatacre Cup Team:—Wednesday at 8-45 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions Tuesday; Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions Thursday; and Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions Friday, at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

Gatacre Cup Team:—8-45 p.m. on Wednesday. Wheal Cup Teams—Nos. 2 and 3 at 8 p.m. and Nos. 1 and 4 at 9 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday.
3. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next after drills.
6. The following member having left Bombay is struck off the strength of the Corps from 26th ultimo:—Trumpeter W. Crofton.
7. Leave of absence has been granted to the following members as stated against their names:—Sergt.-Major Watson for 7 months from this date; and Gunner H. Knight for 3 months from March 1st.
8. The following member is transferred from No. 1 Company to No. 2 Company from this date;—Gunner J. P. Davie.

By order,
A. J. Pelle, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Annual Corps Dance will be held at the Town Hall to-night (Monday the 1st March) at 9-30 p.m.
Tickets can be obtained from:—
Sergt. Major S. W. Chart, Victoria Terminus.
Sergt Major J. P. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Sergt. D. A. Pinder, B. V. A. Club, Fort.
Sergt. J. Marsland, Byculla Iron Works.
Sergt. G. D. Traylan, Messrs. Rose and Co., Fort.
Corpl. H. Harvey, A. & N. Stores, Apollo St.
Gunner J. Defreoe, Messrs. Marcks and Co.
Prices—Rs. 3 per member including 2 Ladies. Rs. 5 per non-member including 2 ladies. Extra ladies tickets Re. 1. each.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The drawing for the first ties of the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament has resulted in the 5th Lancers being matched against the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 18th Hussars against the Durham Light Infantry, the 11th Hussars against the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 16th Lancers a bye.

The report of the Dufferin Fund for 1896 will show very good progress, particularly in Bengal, Madras, N.-W. P. and Native States. Mr. Chalmers will present the report at the annual meeting.

The quantity of rice sent from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces and Oudh in the past six weeks of the current year amounted to six lakhs of maunds. This shows how brisk was the trade as soon as Burma rice began to arrive upon the market.

The Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund have received the third and fourth instalments from the Mansion House Fund, amounting to Rs. 8,81,000. The total amount of the fund is now over 49 lakhs.

It is intended to publish a fortnightly report showing how the money distributed by the Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund is being spent. The Provincial Committees willl be asked to send in reports which will be something more than dry tabulated statistics.

The Southern Punjab Railway from Samasata to Bhatinda may possibly be opened for traffic in April, as the line is practically ready now. With virtually no export trade from the Punjab, however, there need be no hurry to begin running trains.

The Russian Government has prohibited pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. This will be of the greatest assistance to the Indian Government, as it will prevent any influx into the Punjab of pilgrims from Central Asia, who would have to be turned back at inconvenience to themselves and a certai amount of expense to Indian revenues. It will also ease off any political difficulty there might by any chance have arisen with the Kabul Government on the subject.

The Government of Madras, disagreeing with the Board of Revenue, has issued orders stating that when cooked food is refused in famine kitchens, money doles should not be given except with the sanction of Government, and that the form of gratuitous relief to be resorted to in the Ganjam District should in all cases be grain doles. The question arose with reference to the Uriyas of Ganjam, who refuse to let their dependents come to famine kitchens, or to accept cooked food.

The Survey of the Railway from Barun, on the Grand Chord Line east of the Sone river, to Daltongunge will be undertaken at once in case the project should be required as a famine relief-work. Mr. Dease has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the line, which he will proceed to mark out so that the earthworks can be begun, if necessary, on the various sections. The Saugor-Damoh section of the Saugor-Katni line is nearing completion—as ample labour has been available.

Captain E. J. E. Swayne, who accompanies the mission to the Negus, belongs to the 16th B. I., but has for some years been attached to the Intelligence Department in Simla. Captain Swayne has a special knowledge of Somaliland. He was the first to penetrate (in 1893) from the Red Sea side as far as the Webi river, and last Noverber he was sent on special duty by the Government of India to ascertain if the country could supply transport mules for India. Count Gleichen is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards: he served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Camel Corps, and was present at the actions at Abu Klea and Abu Kru. Lord Edward Cecil belongs to the same regiment. "Mr. Wingate" of the telegram, is presumably Major Wingate, C.B., D. S. O., Director of Military Intelligence in Egypt, one of the most distinguished officers now serving with the Egyptian Army, and the author of the translation of Slatin Pasha's well-known work *Fire and Sword in the Soudan*.

Before cordite ammunition is served out for the Martini-Henry, with which rifle the Native Army are equipped, says the *Pioneer*, the gretest care will be taken to test the new cartridge case, so that there may be no chance of failure when it comes into general use. At the Indian Schools for Musketry experts will superintend the firing of many thousands of rounds, the results gained being closely noted: while selected corps of Volunteers will also try a series of experiments on their ranges. We doubt not that the cartridge case will come triumphantly out of the trial, but experience may show that some slight improvements are necessary. Meanwhile there is an ample supply of black-powder ammunition and this will not be allowed to run down until everything is ready for the change to cordite. The factory at Kirkee for the experimental manufacture of the smokeless explosive is being built and India may eventually be able to make its own cordite, just as it now makes its own gunpowder. Eventually, of course, the Native Army will receive the Lee-Metford, but changes from one rifle to another take years to accomplish, and it is well that the Martini-Henry should be made as effective as possible in its shooting. This can be accomplished by the issue of cordite ammunition and when the experiments now in course of being carried out have been completed there should be no further delay in taking the action required.

Another accident is reported on the G. I. P. Railway in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. On the morning of the 23rd instant, as the down goods train, due at Nagpur at 2-30 a.m., was approaching that station from Kamri, an axle on a waggon fifth from the engine gave way and the guard's van next to it, and the four following vehicles were derailed. Fortunately there was no damage done to life or limb, but had the accident occured a little further on, according to the correspondent who sends us the news, there would certainly have been a great smash. This constant breaking down of axles seems to show that the whole of the rolling stock of G. I. P. wants thorough overhauling and the unsparing rejection of all unserviceable plant. If after the warnings of the last few months another accident with a big butcher's bill should occur the responsibility will lie heavy on the Government and its Consulting Engineer.

The following issues were on Tuesday settled in the suit for damages filed in the Madras High Court by the Stewards of the Madras Races against the *Madras Mail*:—"(1) Is the letter set forth in the plaint libellous? (2) Does it bear the interpretation put upon it? (3) Is the letter *bona fide* comment or criticism of a matter of public importance? (4) Is the plaint bad for misjoinder of action? (5) Are the plaintiffs entitled to any, and what damages?"

Now that many young officers are being sent out into the districts to take charge of relief works, the following caution from an officer of large experience comes appropriately. "I think" he writes, a word of warning ought to be issued about the swindling of buniyas who bring supplies to famine relief works. I refer especially to petty traders: men who contract for a number of works in one district may be free, in some cases, from such faults. Of course most men in charge of relief works are probably fully aware of the various tricks by which buniyas try and do these poor people out of their hard earned wages, but some may be glad of a timely hint. I have collected a large pile of vessels in one work alone which are either undersized, have holes in their bottom or have their bottom piece pushed in and a false bottom made of some dark material which resemble the real bottom of the measuring tin. Then there is the mixture of all sorts of dirt and impurities with the rice or other grain, or the attempt to sell inferior rice, called "bugga" in these parts, at the price of the better quality of rice. All such buniyas ought to be turned out of the neighbourhood of the relief works at once, and I have found that strict measures from the start of a relief-work, such as confiscation of the false measuring vessels, or burying the adulterated grain, have a very wholesome effect."

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

THE CORPORATION AND ITS DRAINAGE CONTRACTORS.

T. A. BULKLEY AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Their lordships delivered judgment in this appeal by Messrs. Bulkley and Co, the well-known contractors, from a decision given by Mr. Justice Tyabjee on the 10th August last. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Corporation, the respondents.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his decision, said:—When this case was before us in December we decided, that assuming for the sake of argument that a considerable sum was due under the contract to the plaintiffs on the 20th February, 1895, the decision in the 33rd, 35th and 36th issues must be in their favour. Our reasons appear in the judgment delivered by the learned Chief Justice in which I fully concurred. As, however, the case is again before us, and I was inclined on the question of rescision to go a little further than his lordship, I have thought it is desirable to place my views on record. I think it clear that the assumption that a considerable sum was due to the plaintiffs necessarily involves the assumption that owing to a misconstruction of the contract the Municipal authorities had failed to make monthly measurements and payments as prescribed in clause 26 of the contract. It was not suggested that after measurement there was any delay in making payment, but there was a difference of opinion between the contractors and the engineer as to what constituted "actual work" within the meaning of clause 29. For the sake of this argument, then it must be assumed that the Engineer was wrong, for otherwise there could not have been a considerable sum due to the plaintiffs on the 20th February. At the interview, of the 18th February, the Municipal Commissioner finally signified his intention to uphold the Engineer's view. In so doing he refused, I think (bearing in mind the above assumption), to perform his promise in its entirety within the meaning of section 39 of the Indian Contract Act. He had promised, as one of the essential conditions of the contract, that monthly payment should be made on the terms specified in the contract. On the 18th February (assuming his construction of the contract to be wrong) he finally refused to make the payments already due, or which might fall due in future according to such terms. It was contended that from a mere omission to perform certain parts of a contract, a refusal would not necessarily be inferred. Various cases were quoted in support of this proposition, the correctness of which seems indisputable. A breach of contract and a refusal to perform are clearly not identical terms. Otherwise the wording of section 39 would doubtless have been different from what it is. The term "refusal" seems to me to indicate the communication to the other side of an intention not to perform in future. When speaking of a "breach" reference is generally made to some past act or omission. When a refusal to perform in future is communicated, the other side is released and may rescind. When there has been no express communication, a question of difficulty often arises as to whether or not certain conduct amounts to a communication of intention. But this difficulty seems to be one of evidence. When the party claiming the right to rescind relies on a breach of contract, as evidence of refusal to rescind, the question arises, as pointed out by Blackburn, J., in Bettini *vs.* Gye, I. L. B. D., 184. Whether the particular stipulation infringed goes to the root of the matter so that a failure to perform it would render the performance of the rest of the contract by the defendant a thing different in substance from what the plaintiff has stipulated for. In that case it was held that the omission of an opera singer to attend a rehearsal as agreed did not justify rescission of the contract on the ground of refusal to perform. In Hoare *vs.* Rennie, 5 H. and W. 19, and in the American case of Norrington *vs.* Wright, 115 U. S., 189, a contrary inference was drawn on the facts established. In Fruth *vs.* Burr, L. R., IX C. P., 213, the matter is clearly explained by Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice, who points out that the question is whether the acts or conduct of one party do or do not amount to an intimation of intention to abandon and altogether (meaning, I understand finally) refuse performance of the contract. It seemed to be suggested in agument that the words "in its entirety" presented some difficulty if construed literally. But to my mind this does not appear to be the case. I think they must be construed most literally. Provided there is a clear prospective refusal to perform in its entirety a promise forming an essential part of the contract it seems immaterial in principle whether the refusal relates to a large or small part of the promise. If A engages B for a year on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, and after two or three months tells him that he intends in future only to pay him 999, B will, I think, be entitled to withdraw from the contract. The mere fact that one rupee is not a large item does not seem to affect the question. B is not bound to submit to an arrangement different from what he contracted for, and can rescind as A has refused to perform his promise in its entirety. The case of Withers *vs.* Reynelds shows that the law in England is precisely the same, as noticed by Garth, Chief Justice, in Sultanchand *vs.* Schiller, I.L.R., 4 Calc., 252. Of course a difficulty may sometimes arise whether the particular stipulation of which performance is refused is an essential part of the contract, or is, to use the language of Baron Parke in Graves *vs.* Legg, Ex. 716, merely an independent covenant which may be compensated for in damages. But no such difficulty arises in this case, for it cannot, I think, be questioned that the provisions, relating to interim monthly payments were of the essence of these contracts. It is easy to believe that the, contractors might be wholly paralysed by their breach. Nor in this case is there, I think, any difficulty about the evidence of refusal. The parties met face to face on the 18th February. The Municipal Commissioner's words have not been reported in full, but it is clear that he made the contractors distinctly to understand that he adhered to the engineer's construction of the contract, and left them no hope of any further consideration. The result of the interview was meant and understood to be final. The fact that the Commissioner's misconstruction of the contract was unintentional does not seem to me to affect the question. Of course he meant to act up to the contract as he understood it. But when there is a dispute as to construction, either party insists on his own view at his own risk. If he is wrong he must take the consequences. If there is a misconstruction, the injury to the other party is equal whether it was unintentional or wilful. It would be unreasonable if one party could, while withholding money due to the other, insist on the other remaining bound by the contract which he himself was in effect refusing to be bound by. The case of the Mersey Steel Co. *vs.* Naylor as clearly explained in the Chief Justice's judgment is not an authority for the contention, that a misconstruction, if *bona fide*, does not, if persisted in, justify rescission. Next it was contended in appeal that even if there had been a refusal, still there had been no rescission of the contracts. The Chief Justice has given reasons in which I fully concur for considering that the plaintiffs put an end to the contracts by the letters to which he has referred. But even if it were otherwise, the plaint itself would terminate the contracts for the relief sought is clearly based on the supposition that they were at an end. After filing that plaint the plaintiffs could not have claimed profits in the works when completed under clause 4, supposing that owing to a fall of wages or prices there had been any profit. Such a plaint, I think, could hardly be met by the technical obection, that there had previously been no formal notice of rescission. Between the 18th February and the date of the plaint the plaintiffs had never acquiesced in the continuance of the contract, and had done nothing to debar themselves from rescinding. They submitted to the action taken under clause 4 under protest. They sued without any unreasonable delay—indeed, as quickly as could reasonably be expected. They assumed, when they failed to come to terms with the Municipal Commissioner, that they had made it sufficiently clear to him that so far as they were concerned the contract was at an end, and for the reasons given in the Chief Justice's judgment were, I think, right in their assumption. But if they were wrong, the plaint intimated to the defendants with unmistakable clearness their determination not to allow the continuance of the contract. I am unable to understand what further rescission was required to support the suit. Turning now to the points argued before us at the recent hearing, it seems to me that the objection that we cannot after deciding that the suit is maintainable dispose of the other issues decided by Mr. Justice Tyabjee, as untenable. In the first place the objection appears inconsistent with the arrangement made at the last hearing referred to by the Chief Justice. But apart from this, it does not seem to be valid under the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Justice Tyabjee passed a decree rejecting the claim. Against that decree an appeal has been filed and the case is now pending in this Court. As his lordship disposed of the suit on a preliminary point, it is open to the Court of Appeal to remand the case under section 562, but it is not bound to do so. It can dispose of the case itself, if it thinks proper either after referring the issues for trial to the Division Court under section 566 or after obtaining additional evidence under sections 568 and 569. The language of the sections is clear, and we cannot add to the language in a way to fetter the action of the Court. Even if we wished to remand under section 562, there seems no reason why we should not first dispose of the issues decided by the learned judge. Both parties have taken objections to them, and it would seem very inexpedient to send them back undisposed of. The result might be that if the Appeal Court ultimately disagreed about them with the Division Bench all the intermediate trial of other issues might go for nothing, and there would be a great waste of time and money. But the wording of section 562 does not require such a result, and I certainly do not think we should be justified in putting on that wording such a construction as to bring it about. It is not disputed that under clause 71 of the specification the contractors are only entitled to interim payments for completed works. What are "completed works" is no where defined, except in clause 72 in regard to lines of main pipe. Mr. Inverarity contended that under clause 31 of the agreement the Commissioner was to be sole judge of the clauses in the specification which relate to any particular work. This is true, but that clause appears to me to refer to the prices for the different items, and only to make the Commissioner sole judge of the applicability of the various clauses of the specification to govern those prices (*e. g.*, such clauses as 62, 63, 64, 65, 84, 85, &c.), and not to relate to the determination of the question what constitutes a separate work or item for purpose of monthly payments. We might no doubt have expected the determination of such a question to be reserved to the Commissioner, but apparently this was not done. In these circumstances we have now to determine what is a completed work within the meaning of clause 71. On this subject I concur with the Chief Justice in thinking that a manhole as explained to us with the help of the plans and models is not a part of "a line of main pipe." The phrase, of course, is conventional; but though the question is not free from doubt, it does not appear to include the manholes which must therefore be treated as seperate items. If the contractors vexatiously built isolated manholes in different directions as suggested by the Engineer in his letter Ex. 110, the remedy lay not in refusing payment, but in applying pressure under clause 4. The case, as argued before us, however has rested entirely on assumption, so that we have not been informed how many such isolated manholes were constructed. I think that each manhole then must be treated as a separate item, but not each part of a manhole. The schedule of rates does not seem to me to have anything to do with the question. Clause 38 throws some light on the subject, and I think it may safely be held that apart from clause 72 any one of the four works therein mentioned may be treated as a separate work for the purposes of monthly measurements. Laying pipe sewers evidently includes excavation and filling in. Payment for laying pipe sewers is controlled by clause 72 which provides that lines of piping are not to be paid for till the trench has been filled in and the manhole at either end completed, but this provision does not seem to make payment for manholes dependent on the completion of lines of main piping. I concur with the Chief Justice's remarks on the subject of the testing of the pipes. It may no doubt reasonably be argued that a line of main pipe cannot be looked on as complete if it does not hold water, but completeness" seems to be defined under clause 72, and if the Engineer thought proper to allow the trench to be filled in before testing the pipes he ought, I think, to have measured up the works as soon as the filling-in and the construction of the manholes were complete. The concession of postponing the test till the filling-in had been completed was clearly no concession at all, if the contractors were to be kept waiting for their money till the pipes had been tested. If on the application of such deferred test the pipes were found defective, the Engineer could insist on their being re-laid, but the monthly measurement should not have been delayed after the filling-in and manholes were completed. If any other difficulties occur when the account is being taken they will have to be disposed of then as they arise. We must now consider what course will be most convenient to pursue in reference to the remaining issues not dealt with by the division bench.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY. 1897.

Summary.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Rajputana, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jansi, Bhuj, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, and Trichinopoly, a brisk rise at Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds in Sind are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This monring the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bellary and Malegon. The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of the normal at Secunderabad, and the minimum in very large excess at Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 43° at Ajmeri and Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, Central India, and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Hoshangabad, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Coimbatore, and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Bhuj, and Masulipatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The cyclonic circulation of wind in Sind and the rapid fall of the barometer there shows the existence of a depression to the west north-westwards of that province in the Gulf, where the weather is probably squally, rainy and very unsettled. From the barometric fall it appears that the depression is advancing eastward, and the weather in Sind and to the north of Latitude 22° is inclined to become unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

Saturday: The barometer has risen over the north-east of the Indian region and on the Bombay coast but fallen elsewhere, most so over Sind and the Punjab. Pressure is low over the Punjab, North Gangetic Plain, the whole of North-East India, and the greater part of the peninsula, while it is high over North Bombay, the Rajputana, the South Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, and the West Coast. Winds are very variable in direction and generally moderate in force. Mean temperature has fallen fast in Bengal, been steady in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and generally risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual except in Burma, Bombay, and Madras. The abnormal deficiency is greatest in Gujarat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, where it averages seven degrees. There has been no rainfall throughout the Indian region, but the barometer is falling briskly in Persia, and the weather is still slightly unsettled in the north-west the of Indian region.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches	29·895
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	62·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... . degrees	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	67·4
General Directions of wind*	N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	243

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 27.

For Liverpool.

Imaum s—1,350 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 235 tons 1 3-4 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 10 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co.
Rufford Hall s—64 cwt dry ginger, R Nathoo; 148 cwt dry ginger, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwt dry ginger, B Poonsee; 45 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee.

For London.

Caledonia s—58 cwt condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 225 cwt olibanum, M Mooraj.
Persepolis s—336 cwt hingda, M Jaffer.

For Hull.

Dido s—4,075 cwt myrabollams, J Veera.

For Dunkirk.

Dido s—2,001 cwt poppyseed, 3,999 cwt linseed, 750 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Falkland s—99 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 190 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co; 200 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 130 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

For Antwerp.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Imaum s 1 335 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Iran s—1,299 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Arab s—1,104 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,062 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

Po s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Arab s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mohammadi s—1,500 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Apollo s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—34 bales twist, P T Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Thames s—12 1-2 cwt genda horns, 225 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 481 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thames s—250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 224 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Bisagno s—4-0 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Mazagon s—1,100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.
Bisagno s—425 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
Thames s—401 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Mazagon s—1.100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

For Nagasaki.

Mazagon s—800 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 24th February 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 20th Feb; 1897 ...	14,164,400
Balance to be remitted from 21st February to 31st March 1897	2,335,600

THE GATE CONTROVERSY AT AHMEDABAD.

Subjoined are extracts from the dicision of Mr F. S. P. Lely, the Acting Commissioner of the Northern Division, in respect to the appeal by the Municipality of Ahmedabad against the action of the Collector of Ahmedabad in requiring the closure of the Baradari Gate in the wall of the city:—

On 16th July 1896 Mr. Frost, then Collector and District Magistrate, requested the President of the Municipality to close the gate in question, and it was done. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cowser, Professor in the Gujarat College, who lived on the other side of the river, represented that the closure obliged him to make a long round when coming to the city, and asked the President "to throw it open till the completion of the bridge in March next." This request being referred to Mr. Frost, he refused to acquiesce as he thought the inconvenience caused was not very great, the unnecessary expense of a nakawalla and police guard was saved, and "the right-of-way has been reserved to Government by the expedient of closing the said gate every night."

The Managing Committee passed a resolution asserting the right, of the Municipality to open the gate and declaring their opinion that it should be opened (29th April 1893). A general meeting of the Municipality on 29th July 1893 unanimously adopted these views and referred the matter to the President for action. The President forwarded the papers to the Collector, but the then Acting Collector, Mr. Weir, refused to interfere in what Mr. Frost had done. This being laid before the general meeting of 13th November 1893, it was resolved by a majority to appeal to the Commissioner. A copy of this resolution was sent by the President to the Collector, with a request that he would therefore send the papers to the Commissioner. Upon this Mr. Frost wrote:—"There is no necessity whatever to send on the correspondence to the Commissioner as he has not asked for it. So it should be allowed to remain on the Collector's file."

Section XXVIII, Clause 1 of Act IV of 1873, gives the Municipality power to stop up any street or road. I cannot find that Government or any other authority has similar power at least within municipal limits.

The Collector's argument is understood to be that the Baradari Gate is in the wall or citadel of the Bhadar and therefore should be under the control of the Supreme Government, and (2) that the land of the Bhadar (of which it is a gate) belongs to Government; that in fact it is a Government enclosure. As to the first of these positions, it may be desirable that Government should hold the inlets and outlets of a wall which was originally built for a fortification and might possibly be so used again as such, but the point is not what is desirable but what is lawful. "All public town walls" are "under the direction, management and control" of the Municipality (Section XVII, Act VI of 1873), and though these words do not cover an action which is a breach of their trust, such as a demolition of part of the walls, it would certainly, I should think give them power to retain them in *statu quo*. Otherwise the words of Section XVII would have no meaning. This is quite apart from the special power of stopping roads conferred on the Municipality by Section XXVIII, a power which has nothing to do with the fact—undoubted though it is—that the open spaces of the Bhadar belong to Government. They belong to Government just as the sites on any other road are private property, and they do not any the less make the road passing up to and through the Baradari Gate a "public street." Nor is the position altered by the fact that the gate has always been closed at night by the Municipaly for the safety of that same public. In Surat and other places it is, or was till lately, the practice to close all the town gates at night, but it has never been suggested that this made the main streets leading to them other than "public streets." In short, it cannot be reasonably contended that the road through the Bhadar, which has been closed at Mr. Frost's request, is not a public street over which the public have a right-of-way. As such the Municipality have repaired, watered and lighted it, and as such they alone have the right to close it.

It is stated by the Collector that the closure of the gate practically inconveniences no one; that if opened now that the bridge is built, it will be used by scarcely any one but vagabonds and trespassing cattle, and that it will involve the unnecessary expense of a police guard and an octroi peon. There can be no doubt this is true. The only detailed objector—among the papers before me, Mr. Cowser—distinctly states that he only wanted the gate kept open until the bridge was ready for use. This is obviously reasonable and should have been at once conceded, for residents on the other side of the river formerly crossed and made straight for the gate. Now that a good roadway exists over the bridge, it is absurd to suppose that any one would undertake the labour of ferrying over the river and then struggling across an expanse of heavy sand. The petitioners of 27th May 1892 complain of access to the Small Cause Court and other offices being obstructed; but there are other entrances to the Bhadar nearer to these places, and the natural road to them for any person whatever, certainly is not through the Baradari Gate. They further argue that the latter has existed from the time of the "Maji Raj," but the answer to that is that the conditions have been wholly changed by the opening of the Ellis Bridge. The present Collector Mr. Gibb, reports that "absoluteiy no inconvenience is caused to the people by the closure." My own knowledge of the gate probably extends back further than that of some of the Municipal Commissioners, and I have no doubt that the above report is correct. It will, I think, not be denied by any candid man who is familiar with the facts.

But all this does not affect the question of authority to close the gate. That I think appertains to the Municipality whose orders on the subject should be given effect to.

I do not think that either party emerges from this controversy with credit. Setting aside altogether the question of the Collector's legal position, the reqest of Professor Cowser, supported by Mr. Waddington, was perfectly reasonable and should have been at once granted. The subsequent refusal by Mr. Frost to forward the papers to the Commissioner when asked to do so by the Municipality was unjustifiable.

The Municipality on their side were quite right to assert what they considered their rights so long as they were not admitted. It was a matter of principle. When, however, that principle was conceded in their favour, it would have been more worthy of a public body if they had laid aside all personal feeling and confirmed the arrangement instead of insisting on action which will only benefit idlers and trespassers and will cause useless expense both to the people whom they represent and to Government.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 28th February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M	Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	28	9	58 p.m.	...	38
Suez	28	2	10 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 28th February, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	...	17	..	2
" Karachi	...	26	..	1
" Madras	...	17	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

February 28.

State of International Communication.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Wanshin.

Cable Assab Massauah, interrupted. Telegrams between Assab and Massauah are transported by boat.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—February 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·4

SUNDAY.—February 28.

6 a.m. ... ... 64·9
10 a.m. ... ... 73·7
2 p.m. ... ... 78·2
4 p.m. ... ... 78·3

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with 5 stops in solid walnut veneered case; compass 3 octaves. This instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 140 to Rs. 160.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

CONSOLS in London declined ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say to 112; but French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 103. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Thursday. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118 in London yesterday. The market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £62 5-8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29 11-16d. per oz. in London; but in New York, the metal was ⅛th cent. cheaper with demand Exchange on London still at 87½ dollars. Bazier's Copper was quoted 10s. lower in London at £58 10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal was ⅛th lower, at 5 1-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £80,000 of the same metal to Calcutta; and £30,000, in Gold to this port, and £20,000 to Calcutta.

To-day, an advance of ⅞ths per cent. in the English funds, at 112⅞ths, would appear to point to a better feeling as to the political situation on the Continent; but in Paris, Rentes receded ⅛ per cent. to 102⅞, Exchange on London being unaltered at fcs. 25·18½. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-16th. higher, at £62 11-16. Indian Sterling Loan is 3-8ths per cent. lower, at 117 5-8. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been put down ⅛th, making the quotation the same as that for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1 7-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in London and New York.

The Sheep Skin Sale closed in London yesterday with Madras Skins dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower; common qualities dull. 700,000 Skins were sold out of the 980,000 offered.

Linseed has been quoted in London to-day at 33⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, February-March shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the Market quiet.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-. American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 15-16d. for February-April deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for June-July Quotations for East Indian Cotton were also advanced 1-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady. Sales 20,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Import 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales more at 68,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 2,000 bales greater at 71,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales more at 93,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 19,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,403,000 bales.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. has been established to-day in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 4 1-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-64 to 1-32d. higher; the only other changes being an advance of 1-16d. in Egyptian "Fair" Brown, at 4 9-16d. per lb. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 15,000 bales, East Indians nil; Imports 5,000 bales. The Manchester market has been firm.

In New York yesterday an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands at 7 5-16' and May Futures were 6 points higher, at 7·16 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, compared with 18,000 bales last year, and 17,000 bales the year before.

To-day, a further rise of 1/8 cent has taken place in spot Cotton in New York at 7 7-16 cents per lb; while Futures for May are 10 points higher, at 7·26 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 18,000 bales, going against 17,000 bales in 1896, and 21,000 bales in 1895, on the corresponding days. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,420,000 bales compared with 7,330 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Owing to the large sales in Liverpool, and the advance in prices there and in New York both in Futures and ready stuff as chronicled above, our local market for the staple has been firmer, and higher prices have been paid to-day. Rs. 155 has been given for "Fine" Bengals; and Rs. 193 for "Fully Good" Broach, Rs. 195 having been done for 15-25 March delivery; while sellers have been asking Rs. 199-200 for "Fine."

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged and quiet no business for shippers' account to speak of having been reported to-day.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,585 bales.
Linseed	1,179 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,971 „
Groundnuts	558 „
Castorseed	1,623 „
Rice	19,497 „

Exchange opened quiet at 1s 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic and demaned for Bank remittance, at which a moderate amount of business was reported, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which little transpired, the market closing slightly easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d. „
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-32d. „
Francs do.	1·60 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—No business worth mentioning has been transacted in this market to-day; and quotations are given as 100¼ for Cash and the Settlement, and 100 9-16 for the 30th March account, 97 being named for Threes.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed.

The Banks and markets generally will be closed on Monday for a native holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	68,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	1,500	„
„ Imports of cotton	93,000	„
„ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ Stock of cotton	1,403,000	„
„ „ Surats	21,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	358	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,36,632	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,01,335	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date.......... „ 2,95,841

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAFFIN—February 28, at Grant Road, Bombay, Louisa Caroline, the beloved wife of Capt. F. J. Raffin, deeply regretted. Funeral will arrive at Sewri, this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—February 21, at Etah, N.-W. P., the wife of P. U Allen, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BLACKETT—February 19, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major Blackett, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

COLLET—February 24, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Harold Collet, of a son.

MULLER—February 7, at Bangalore, the wife of F. C. T. Muller, Burma State Railway, of a son.

SHOWERS—February 21, at Cinnamara, Assam, the wife of St. George Showers, of a son.

STRANACK—February 22, at Rawalpindi, the wife of F. W. Stranack, of a son.

STODDARD—February 18, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieut. A. E. Stoddard, Commissariat Department, of a son.

STOPFORD—February 23, at Lahore, the wife of Francis P Stopford, of a daughter.

THOMSON—February 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain Slade Thomson, Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MADGE—KIRKPATRICK—February 25, at St. Thomas (Free School) Church Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Kitchin, M.A., Elliott Walter Madge to Lena Aline, daughter of W. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Special Reporter, Bengal Council, and late Registrar, Legislative Department.

SHORT—BORTHISTLE—February 24, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Scott, Chaplain, Charles Kirkby Short, of Kurdior and Moulvie Estates, Shevaroys, seventh son of the late Captain Edward Holwell Short, Madras Establishment, to Mary Esther, daughter of the late Henry Borthistle, Merrion Lodge, Co. Wexford, Ireland, and niece of Mrs. Nisbet, Madras.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN—February 21, at his residence, Glenwood, Coonoor, James Coleman, aged 75 years and 3 months.

GRAHAM—February 24, at her residence, No 45, Park Street, Calcutta, Charlotte, widow of John Graham, late Assistant Surveyor, Government of India, aged 81.

LESLIE—February 22, at Kalsapore Estate, Koppa, North Mysore, of pleurisy and congestion of the lungs, Lieut.-General George Leslie, Colonel Commandant R. A., of "The Mount," Donaghadee, Co. Down, aged 73.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1897.

THE letter addressed to Lord Sandhurst by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking what steps are being taken and are contemplated to stamp out the existing epidemic and preventing its recurrence received an answer from his Excellency on Friday afternoon which must have satisfied the most critical members of the Chamber. The letter in question has not been made public but from what has transpired in regard to it, and from Lord Sandhurst's references to the moderation of the document, it is clear that the representation, dealt with the situation in a practical and businesslike manner, and was commendably free from proposals born of panic. Some days ago we indicated the nature of the suggestions made in the letter in reference to the quarantine of vessels proceeding to Europe. Lord Sandhurst's intimation that he had pressed the plan outlined by the Committee upon the favourable consideration of the Government of India confirms the statement we then made. It remains to be seen how far the Continental Powers will consider the scheme meets the necessities of the situation. Another recommendation of the Committee was that the inspection of railway passengers should apply not only to people leaving Bombay, but also to immigrants into the city. We anticipated this suggestion by more than a fortnight, and it is only because of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate medical staff to meet the altogether exceptional requirements of the crisis that its adoption has been temporarily delayed. However, the Governor was able to inform the deputation that arrangements have been made to take this precaution at once as a means of preventing the re-introduction of the disease in districts where it has been practically stamped out. It does not appear from Lord Sandhurst's speech that many other suggestions were made in the letter. The attitude of the Chamber was one of enquiry rather than suggestion. This gave Lord Sandhurst an opportunity to explain the plan of campaign both present and future. The figures he quoted showed that within a fortnight over 2,000 houses were separately inspected, nearly one-fourth of them being condemned as unfit for habitation; that from about 4,500 houses the tiles were removed; that an equal number were limewashed; that the vacation of nearly 900 was ordered and over 50 were destroyed by fire. This systematic plan of dealing with unhealthy tenements is but a part of the work that has been vigorously carried on for weeks past and which we have had occasion to describe from time to time. Lord Sandhurst's statement fully justifies our repeated contention—based as it has been upon careful investigation and enquiry at first-hand—that there has been no policy of drift and that those in authority have been fully alive to the necessities of the situation.

It is satisfactory to observe that there was full recognition in the Governor's speech of the fact which we have all along put in the forefront, that while these extended operations have been and are of the greatest value in checking the progress of the disease, behind and beyond them all lies a policy of permanent sanitary reform. From the time the epidemic first occurred in Mandvie we have insisted on the necessity of such permanent improvements as the abolition of the slums; the opening up of the native town to air and light; the completion of the drainage system, the removal of the water saturating the sub-soil, and other reforms which have been fruitlessly pressed upon the attention of an apathetic Municipality by the Health Department for years past. We have held that a far more useful purpose could be served by pointing to these necessary reforms, than by joining in the destructive criticism calculated to embarrass and discredit the Executive who have to deal with a population only too prone to resist every measure of improvement however necessary for their own safety. This attitude has been more than justified by the fact that, despite what has been ignorantly said to the contrary, the outbreak has never mastered the resources brought against it by those on whom the direction of the campaign has fallen. In every district there has been a period of growth and development, and when this has been met by prompt sanitary measures the disease has been eradicated. In all the districts in succession it has been similarly fought and kept in check. The result is that the disease has never attained in this city to the frightful mortality which has marked its dire progress in other large towns. Past records show that in Cairo the plague carried off 2,000 victims a day; in Rome 5,000; and in Constantinople from 5,000 to 10,000 a day for a period of three months. In Naples 300,000 people succumbed to the plague in four or five months. Three years ago it claimed 100,000 victims in Canton, while in Hong Kong, a city under British administration, with a population of only 230,000, reduced by two-thirds by a headlong flight to the Chinese main-land, three thousand people perished. The terrible mortality from the scourge in the cases we have quoted has had no counterpart in Bombay. The reason is that, excepting in the case of Hong Kong, the pestilence has been encountered for the first time in its history with the resources of modern Western sanitation, and this too upon a scale entirely unprecedented. The measure of success which has attended these efforts would have been much larger but for the opposition and resistance of the classes most affected. The explanation of their reluctance to avail themselves of the offer of sanitary salvation is plain enough. Whenever anything practical was done, instead of receiving the support of those who were raising the loudest clamour for energetic action it too often met with snarling criticism and perverse misrepresentation. A conspicuous example of this was that supplied when those who had been saying that the proper thing to do was to burn down insanitary dwellings, raised an outcry against the Government and military authorities for taking the Marine Lines in hand. They complained of it as a panic measure, and a vanton destruction of valuable property. Those who have most loudly complained of the defects of the Arthur Road Hospital, have denounced the action of General Gatacre in establishing a better hospital at Government House, Parel.

However, the sincerity or otherwise of imperfectly informed complainers matters little. The point of principal importance is that Lord Sandhurst gave it to be clearly understood that Government are entering upon a policy of permanent sanitary improvement with a fixed resolution to carry it out. His Excellency hopes to be able during the three years which remain to him as Governor to lay the foundation of a new Bombay. This can only be done, as Lord Sandhurst evidently sees, by the demolition of insanitary houses, the abolition of overcrowding, and the opening up of the native town. The financial conditions of the scheme have not yet been definitely formulated and cannot therefore be discussed. But it is clear that an essential part of the great sanitary reform will be the laying down of a basis of action calculated to secure for the city the best financial results from the enormous outlay involved. Not only the houses but the frontages and, if we may use the term, the "hinterland" of the frontages must be secured. The sites for dwellings to take their places must either be sold, or what would be far better, let at a fair rental, and thus a return be obtained for the outlay involved. In Glasgow some two millions sterling have been spent in destroying dwellings unfit for habitation and replacing them by structures in which the Glaswegian poor are better housed than perhaps their class in any other large town in the United Kingdom. What has been done in Glasgow can be done in Bombay, in spite of the innate conservatism of the people, and their violation of the most elementary hygienic laws. Lord Sandhurst, who has personal knowledge of the dwellings of the poor in Glasgow as well of those of Bombay, will appreciate the value of this precedent. But the reform he has set himself to initiate will need the creation of some specially organised authority. It cannot be left to a Corporation which has notoriously fallen into the hands of large house-owners or their nominees. The work must be entrusted to a board selected for their special fitness on similar lines to that which has charge of the interests of the Port. We see in the present epidemic the results of leaving the sanitation of the city to men who do not believe in sanitation. The conviction has long been growing that it will soon become the duty of Government to take the work of sanitation from the hands of the Corporation and place it in those of a Sanitary Board composed of men of special aptitude for sanitary work.

A GOOD deal of apprehension has been excited by rumours that the Secretary of State has sent orders for the segregation of the sick in hospitals and the removal of inhabitants of infected houses to camps. We see no reason to suppose that such impracticable orders have for a second time, been telegraphed from gentlemen in London, who have as much knowledge of the actual condition of things in Bombay, as we here have of the backstairs coteries that influence the decisions of Government in matters affecting the public interests. Secretaries of State who are content, at the behest of a small minority of the House of Commons, to destroy the health of one-half the British Army in India, must excuse people in this country if they prefer to be ruled by responsible authorities cognisant of the conditions amidst which they have to work, than by wire from the India Office. When some weeks ago orders were issued in haste, to be withdrawn at leisure, everyone in this city knew that they were impracticable and mischievous. Nothing has happened since then to justify or even excuse their renewal. The attempt to carry them out might, and probably would, renew the panic, which reduced the population of the city by nearly one-half. But, whether it would have this effect or not, no one in Bombay out of the lunatic asylum supposes that it would be possible at this stage to segregate over a hundred fresh plague cases every morning, and at the same time, remove to camps—not yet constructed—the healthy inhabitants of the infected houses. Each day would give an average of some 220 houses, taking those in which deaths and fresh cases had occurred. As some of these tenement houses have from 300 to 500, or close upon a thousand inhabitants, it is clear that it would be necessary to provide camp accommodation for from forty to fifty thousand on every succeeding day. Where are the police to keep the segregated from returning to their houses or from running away?

The whole scheme is wildly and absurdly unworkable. It is, moreover, unnecessary. The total death-rate is steadily declining. For the last week it has been on an average sixty or eighty less per diem than it was a few weeks since. The epidemic is losing its force; it is no longer so virulent; the recoveries are more numerous. This all indicates that the period of decline has been reached. The energy and vigilance which have been so far successful in controlling and mastering the outbreak in the central and most thickly populated districts of the city, can now ensure its eradication in the scattered suburbs of the north of the island, which the sea forbids it to pass. Before talking of segregation, it would be as well to take the preliminary step of establishing hospitals in the different wards, to supply them with medical officers, nurses, and ward-boys, and make them attractive to those who are to be invited to enter them. This cannot be done in a day. But it might, with due diligence, be accomplished in a month. When that step is taken, it may be possible to induce patients to enter the hospital doors of their own free will, and it would be time enough to see if it would be necessary to carry them in against their will. The Kamatipura Hospital, which was to have been opened a fortnight ago, is to be opened for plague patients to-morrow. That is a step in the right direction, which might well be followed up by the opening of a hospital in Khetwady, as proposed by the Health Department as a necessary measure some years ago. Such hospitals must be provided before there can be any serious thought of segragating all the sick. Meanwhile, advantage should be taken of the presence in Bombay of so many eminent specialists engaged in the study of the present epidemic. We would strongly urge the Government to convoke a Conference at which the Austrian delegates, the Surgeons of Hong Kong experience, Dr. Bittar, the Russian and French doctors, including Dr. Yersin, now on their way to India, might be invited to meet under the presidency of Dr. W. M. Haffkine, who has been studying the plague in Bombay for the last five months, and found a preventive and a remedy. Such a council could not fail to throw light on many of the problems awaiting solution, and afford light and guidance as to the measures calculated to complete the overthrow of an enemy whose strength is already palpably on the wane.

THE several reports of the Provincial Governments on the education imparted in 1895-96, are briefly reviewed in a resolution of the Viceroy-in-Council, issued a few days ago. As quinquennial reports will be sent in next year, and will be noticed in detail, the resolution simply gives in a convenient form the main features of the statistics. There was an increase in the number of institutions for imparting instruction from 149,496 to 152,841. But unfortunately the increase affords no evidence of material advance in the movement for female education, since the number of institutions for pupils of the gentler sex fell but slightly. The growth of 6,588 in the number of girls receiving instruction compares unfavourably with the rise of considerably over a lakh in the number of boys and youths being taught. On the assumption that 15 per cent. of the entire population are of school-going age this gives 12·05 as the proportion of the population eligible for school by their age who are under instruction. The percentage of males is 22·02, and that of females 2·34. These proportions are derived from a total roll of scholars of all classes aggregating to 4,303,109. Only one-tenth of these were receiving instruction in English. Just about two-thirds of the school-going children are Hindus, rather more than one-fifth are Mahomedans, 2½ per cent. are Native Christians and 0·69 per cent. are Europeans and Eurasians. The slowness with which the Mahomedans of the better class are availing themselves of the advantages of higher education is shown by the fact that only 7 per cent. of the 20,000 students at colleges belong to the faith of Islam—a proportion that compares very unfavourably with the ratio of numerical strength of Mahomedans to other communities in India. In the high schools the percentage of Europeans and Eurasians receiving instruction was 4·7 per cent., while that of Mahomedans was 14 per cent. The increase in the number under instruction necessarily leads to further expenditure, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the total bill rose from 330 lakhs in 1894-95 to over three and a-half crores last year. Over one-fourth of this total was borne from provincial funds, nearly 30 per cent. from fees, 17 per cent. from local funds, and 4·27 per cent. from Municipal funds, the latter proportion being once again smaller than in the preceding year. The results of the year's working are considered as pointing to "steady advance," this being the only opinion expressed in the resolution. We must await the quinquennial review for more detailed official views of the educational system of India as a whole, and its results.

WE hear with great regret that Mr. H Hankin, the well-known bacteriologist, who recently proceeded from Bombay to Agra, has shown symptoms of bubonic plague since his arrival in the latter city. A telegram was received in Bombay on Saturday asking for a supply of Professor Haffkine's anti-toxin, which was immediately forwarded by mail train. It had been remarked for some days before Mr. Hankin left Bombay that he was suffering from fatigue and over work. He went to Agra for a short time for a change and also for business purposes. It appears that an extraordinary incident marked the arrival of Mr. Hankin in Agra. All his bacteriological specimens which he had taken with him from Bombay for examination, and the mice required for experimental purposes were seized, it is said, by order of the Government, and burned. Some difficulty was experienced in burning the ice, in which many of the plague specimens were preserved, but everything, ice included, was cremated. The bacteriologist was deprived of all the material which he had accumulated for the purposes of scientific investigation.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, having returned from circuit in Gujerat, has proceeded to Dhulia, and after inspecting the courts there, will visit Belgaum and other districts in the Cental and Southern divisions.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton has been appointed judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, resigned.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey has obtained a month's privilege leave from the date of the re-opening of the High Court after the recess, that is the 7th June next. The learned judge will also avail himself of the vacation and leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 3rd April.

BETWEEN 200 and 300 pilgrims arrived in Calcutta, on Wednesday, and another batch next day. The Protector of Emigrants explained to them that pilgrimage had been stopped on account of the plague, but that the Government would pay their way back to their homes. The pilgrims, who came mostly from the N.-W. P. and the Punjab, with some from Central Asia, have accepted the position and they have already begun to avail themselves of the offer of free railway tickets. Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, is superintending all the arrangements.

THE first advices from the shooting party which has gone up to Nepaul from Behar, is that eight large tigers have been accounted for and four leopards. Such sport having been already secured, the shoot promises to be an exceptionally successful one.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, having returned from leave, took over charge of his office from Mr. P. H. Dastur, who was acting for him. The latter gentleman relieved Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, who was officiating as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

IN the Bengal Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament, on Thursday, Mr. Heehle beat Mr. Leslie by 6—4, 6—2. To-day Mr. Heehle plays Mr. Gamble, and to-morrow the winner will meet Mr. Davies, of the East Surrey Regiment, the present holder of the Challenge Cup.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The exact procedure of the Powers relative to Crete is still unknown.

THE POSITION IN EUROPE.

Feb. 28.

Neither Russia nor any other Power has presented an ultimatum to Greece.

The situation at present is as follows :—Russia, Austria, and Germany are urging the despatch of a peremptory note to Greece, and threatening immediate drastic measures, including the blockade of the Greek ports, unless the Greek forces are withdrawn from Crete.

The other Powers, while equally desirous to see the policy of concert in Europe promptly executed, desire to approach Greece more moderately, so as to enable her to yield without compulsion.

The negotiations as to the wording of the joint note from the Powers to Greece continue.

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

Feb. 27.

Admiral Rawson telegraphs that the punitive expedition quitted Benin city on Monday last.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY ENQUIRY.

The enquiry into the Chartered Company continues.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been minutely examined, but nothing remarkable has been elicited.

Mr. Rhodes having admitted the general facts concerning the raid, was examined by Mr. Labouchere and expatiated on President Kruger's persistent hostility to the Cape.

He quoted the speeches and acts of the President, all showing his leanings towards Germany.

Mr. Rhodes acquitted Mr. Chamberlain of all knowledge of the raid.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND AWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.A., is to be Inspector-General, of Ordnance.

The tenure of the appointment of Major W. C. A. Radcliffe, R.A., Assistant Superintendent Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is extended for five years.

The following officer has been admitted to the Staff Corps :—2nd-Lieutenant Henrd Roger Evelyn Pratt, attached to 36th B. I.

The following Colonels have been admitted to Colonel's allowances:—Col. Alfred Geo. Hutchins, M. I.; Colonel Arthur William Roberts, B. Cav.; Colonel William Henry Beckett, B. I.

Military Department.—Major S. D. Gordon, 19th Bombay Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, resigned.

Lieutenant A. H. T. Rouse, 1st M. I., to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

The tenure of the appointment of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. DeBrath, I. S. C., Deputy Secretary, Military Department, to the Government of India, is extended for five years.

The long service medal has been granted to the following :—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Captain F. J. Raynor, Lieutenant P. A. Raynor, Sergeant H. Wood, and Volunteer T. Banes.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Quarter-Master Sergeant C. W. Emmer, Volunteers A. F. Cecil and C. H. West.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Color-Sergeants W. A. Emery and R. F. Wale, Sergt. F. Burgoyne, C. Dutton, Lance-Sergeant A. Rae, Volunteers W Ross E. Stroud, J. E. Shea, M. O'Farrell, W. E. Gould, T. Browne and C. Jerome.

2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—Volunteer J. D. Lewis.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—Sergeants R. Kerr and W. Cooke, Corporal J. Asquith and Volunteer S. Aldridge.

RINDERPEST IN CALCUTTA.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

During the past week considerable mortality has occurred among the cattle in the northern division of Calcutta. In the Jorabagan section 177 bullocks fell down dead in their sheds and 74 in the Kumartoli section. On the matter being reported to the Commissioner of Police prompt action was taken and the services of Veterinary-Captain Raymond were brought into requisition to find out the cause of the mortality, and arrangements were made to send the diseased bullocks to the hospital at Belgachia. Dr. Raymond held a *post-mortem* examination on some of the carcases, and ascertained that the animals had been suffering from rinderpest. Out of seventeen bullocks sent to the Belgachia hospital suffering from rinderpest fifteen succumbed to the disease within a few hours. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease spreading, and prompt action is taken in sending the infected animals to the hospital where they are being looked after.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Feb. 28.

At a meeting of the Bengal Council, yesterday, the Bill to Amend Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed.

THE BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship concluded yesterday. R. A. Gamble, challenger, beating holder H. W. Davies, by 3 sets, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3 to love. Davies, who was not playing nearly so well as last year, was quite out-classed ; and Gamble won how he liked.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The total subscriptions to the Famine Fund now amount to a trifle over fifty lakhs.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 28.

Thirteen cases and ten deaths occurred in the city yesterday, and nine cases and six deaths to-day ; total up to date 300 cases and 266 deaths. The total mortality from all causes yesterday were forty-two and fifty-seven to-day.

The city is at present divided into two divisions. Dr. Lloyd Jones is placed in charge of the Eastern Division and Dr. Beveridge in the Western. Dr. Barry has to look after the general conservancy of the city and inspect the plague hospital and segregation camps. Mr. Rand and Doctor Beveridge left to-day for Bombay to confer with Lord Sandhurst for imposing quarantine in Poona and other matters.

It is stated thatH.E. the Governor will again pay a visit to Poona.

A large number of Bunias and Marwadees have closed their shops, several of them having left for the Guzerat side.

A number of school-boys in different schools have been reduced. The Poona Native Institution and the Maharashtra College have been closed. Almost all the shops in Raviwar, Ganesh, and Bud hawar Peits have been closed.

The number of imported cases to Poona have fallen off considerably owing to stringent examination at Kalyan.

Yesterday a man got out from the train in a difficult manner. To avoid suspicion he put a bundle on his head, but fell down after proceeding a short distance. Five cases of passengers for Poona were discovered at Kalyan station.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A WEIGHTY OPINION.

When a gentleman of experience and renown in the cricket world like Mr. F. R. Spofforth conceives it to be a public duty to call attention to the prevalence of throwing at cricket it is certainly high time the authorities took steps to cleanse our national game from such a reproach. Coming as it does on the heels of certain other abuses which have cropped up, and which need not be enumerated at this particular point, it would appear to point to an unusually long period of inaction on the part of those popularly supposed to have the highest and brightest traditions of the game in their keeping. Those who have read the world-famed bowler's opinions on the subject and given them a little study must give him credit for the courage of his convictions, even though he runs the risk of ostracism by some of the leaders of Australian cricket. Without any circumlocution or hair-splitting he has placed on record his opinion of the tactics adopted by some of the most noted bowlers of the present day, amongst those particularly mentioned being "Bobby" Peel, and Jones and McKibbin of the 1896 Australian team. Perhaps it was not altogether surprising to hear his opinions of the fast bowler's style, but to very many people his adverse criticism of McKibbin will be little short of astounding. At least, that is how it seems to me. We all remember how the Australian Jones banged down the ball on the broken wicket at Sheffield last year, and the demonstration made by the sporting Tykes ; we remember, also, the unwarrantable interference of Mr. Henry Perkins with Mr. A. Trott's bowling at Lord's. Upon these points public opinion quickly asserted itself, and matters righted themselves without more ado. Mr. Spofforth now tells us bluntly that in his opinion both Peel and McKibbin have thrown instead of bowled at times, and both deserved to be no-balled. All who follow our incomparable summer game recognise the enormous difficulties in the way of dealing with the abuse, but the "Demon" bowler belongs not to the grumbling fraternity who stay in their tents and growl only ; he comes forward with a manliness which compels admiration if not entire acquiescence, states his grievance and propounds a remedy.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

It is, of course, quite possible that the celebrated Australian will be challenged to prove his case. I do not see how he can be expected to go further than he has done. Some of our experts may consider that the charge is too sweeping or incapable of substantiation. Still, it has been common talk amongst cricketers for some time that certain bowlers do occasionally throw, and the only thing that seems feasible to me and likely to give general satisfaction is for the M.C.C. to appoint a committee of experts to watch the doubtful ones and report from time to time to headquarters. This committee, might also, I think, be entrusted with the task of inviting the opinions of the leading batsmen, who, when at the bowler's end, have really admirable opportunities of noting any eccentricities a bowler may possess. Obviously it is asking an umpire too much when requested to watch the bowling crease to see that the rule is not infringed, and to expect him to pass judgment on the fairness of the delivery. It has been pointed out, also, that it is the hardest work in the world to get umpires to no ball a man for throwing, even if the case is glaring. For some years I have been a most devoted follower of the game, and take a keen interest in its welfare. Times out of number have I watched suspected cricketers sending down their lightning deliveries, with powerful field-glasses and without, but never once have I been able to detect a case where, to use the well-worn phrase, I could place my hand on my heart and say "That ball was thrown !" Spofforth, Palmer, Midwinter, Garrett, Allan, Turner, Ferris, Giffen, Evans, Cooper, Eady, Jones and McKibbin I have watched for hours, but if any of this splendid list of bowlers have been guilty of throwing it has been much too cleverly done for any but the greatest experts to detect it. Still, whatever this, that, or the other person may think, we have the weighty words of Mr. Spofforth to ponder over, and if there is one man in the ranks of cricket more than another capable of taking up the cudgels against "throwing" that man is Lord Harris—a sportman and a gentleman. Those whose memories can take them back to the days of Nash and Crossland, the Lancashire heroes, will readily call to mind what the Kentish nobleman did in those troublous times, and no one would command higher respect in a crusade to-day, if crusade there is to be. Meteoric as was the career of the ill starred Cricket Council, it always appears to me that it would have been an eminently useful organisation in tackling problems like those which hamper the game a present. Plenty of sportsment whose bona-fides are above reproach would hail with delight the birth of some project which would place amateur and professional on a sounder and more genuine basis than that recognised by the powers that be, but this we are not likely to see while the authorities maintain their eighteenth century apathy and indifference. The follow-on, leg-before-wicket, and closure controversies have at times assumed proportions not to be mistaken, and all real lovers of cricket will rejoice when they hear that this "throwing" problem is to be spiritedly tackled. Either these players are throwing or they are not, and it is the duty of sports-loving Englishmen to see that the reproach is removed so far as we are concerned at the earliest possible moment. A year of expert evidence should settle the question for a time to come, at any rate.

A DAY OUT FOR THE CORNSTALKS.

Whilst penning the foregoing I have let my mind wander over past fields somewhat randomly, and one of the incidents I recall in connection with the visits of Australian cricketers concerns Spofforth,the "demon" himself. My books of refernce are not handy, but it was in 1884, I fancy, that my journalistic duties took me to Aston Lower Grounds, a note dresort at that time for pleasure parties in Mid-England. The engagement was between the Australians and English Eleven. This was one of the greatest teams, probably, ever brought to this country, containing as it did such sterling exponents as Murdoch, Boyle, Blackham, Bonner, Alec Bannerman, G. Giffen, McDonnell, Palmer, Spofforth, Cooper, Midwinter, Garrett, Alexander, and Evans. That is as far as memory serves me. The English side was not a particularly strong one, and of those which took part in what was a memorable match I can remember Barlow, Briggs, Watson, Pilling, Hall Bates, L. C. Docker, and S. Christopherson. Never very good for some years prior to the visit of the Colonists, the groundman simply ruined the game by drenching the pitch with water on the morning of the opening day. There was a big crowd present, as crowds went then in a somewhat unsympathetic cricketing centre, and those who were wise enough to patronise the first day's play had tremendously good value for money, for the whole match was finished by about five o'clock on the same afternoon. Previous to the game commencing the giant Bonnor gave the early comers a remarkable exhibition of big hitting—some of the biggest, in fact, I have ever witnessed—and great things were expected of him. But let me hurry on, for I am neglecting our friend Spofforth. The English side were in and out again very quickly, and the Australians followed, Murdoch and little Bannerman opening, if I recollect aright, to Barlow and Watson. In the very first over Barlow clean bowled his brother stonewaller, and then commenced a procession, which was kept up throughout the day, almost without intermission. A hot sun caked the poor turf, and the Australians were rattled out in quick time. And how marvellously little Briggs fielded that day at cover-point, to be sure ! Nothing went past him. Again the Englishmen fared badly before the deadly deliveries of Palmer and Spofforth, and upon an utterly worthless wicket, the Australians had something like sixty or seventy to obtain to win. It looked big odds against them, but they rose to the occasion magnificently. Most of the cracks had been dismissed, but little Scott stood up manfully, and in his turn Spofforth came to his aid. There were not more than three or four wickets to fall, and matters looked desperate. It was Stanley Christopherson's turn then to show what a fast bowler could do on a broken, fiery wicket But the tall, lathy Spofforth came in with studied non-chalance. After carefully inspecting the whole of the pitch from end to end the great bowler got the wicket-keeper to fasten his batting glove. All eyes were on his mevements, for he had mowed down the stumps in irresistible style. Of course, he had to give some few feet of the turf in front of the crease a vigorous patting with his bat, followed this by scraping off the loose bits of soil and turf from the crease, made fresh footmarks, took another survey, and at last poised his bat with a grand air to take guard. Anything more elaborate in the way of preparation it would scarcely be possible to conceive. The Englishmen looked on with amused interest, and the handsome young bowler from Kent toyed with the ball at the opposite crease. The umpires took their place in the usual placid fashion, and the game went on. Down came Christopherson, like a young giant, full speed, round went his arm, and ere anyone on the ground had time to realise what was taking place, poor Spofforth's stumps toppled over with a disheartening rattle! The ball had crashed down, the batsman had missed, and a victory for the Englishmen came within the range of possibilities. It is perhaps unkind to record it, but the unchivalrous spectators broke out into a roar of laughter, and if ever I felt downright sorry for a disappointed batsman, I did for the great Spofforth as he marched across that wretched apology for cricket turf. To finish the story, need I add that the Cornstalks just won, H. J. H. Scott taking out his bat for a masterly innings under the circumstances. It is not everyone who has been privileged to see a first-class cricket-match commenced and finished in a single day, but of all the notable achievements of that day I think the dismissal more nearly approached the dramatic.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

If there happens to be any of my gentle readers fortunate enough to be within hail of ice fit for skating, the following may be read with interest. It may not be exactly a royal road to skating, but the subject having evidently been studied by a person who knows all about it, I will give the regulations in his own words :—1. Many try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow. 2. Throw apple-skins on the ice for fast and fancy skaters to hurt their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably. 3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where, right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a beginner from sitting down wherever and whenever he has an inclination. 4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and is sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it will be as well to omit this. 5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock them down. It makes great fun, and they like it. 6. If you skate into a hole in the ice take it coolly. Think how you would feel if it was boiling hot. 7. If your skates are too slippery buy another pair. Keep buying new pairs until you find a pair not slippery. 8. In sitting down, do it gradually. Don't be too sudden ; you may break the ice. 9. When you fall headlong examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know. 10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak till you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last as long as you live. 11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate three or four hours; skate frantically; skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last ; and then you may die, and that would be an excellent thing ; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people. 12. Carry a big stick while skating, and plough it into other skaters' stomachs and eyes ; swing it frantically ; rap them over the shins ; shoot down upon them without warning and yell like a Coomache Indian in a free fight ; use your elbows too. 13. If you should get in, get out as soon as possible.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong February 10 is thus summarised :—An increased demand and higher rates were the result is of the news from Bombay of the stoppage of most of the mills in that city on account of the prevalence of the Plague. Speculators, under the consideration that supplies would be materially curtailed thereby for a time, have been to the fore to secure goods before hand largely against anticipated indents from the interior. This increased very much the demand that had already set in the previous fortnight for No. 10, and some forward transactions having gone under cancellation owing to the temporary stoppage of the mills, purchasers in their anxiety to secure eligable parcels on the spot of this count advanced their views $2½ to $3 in the matter of prices, and by rather heavier purchases worked down unsold stocks very materially. Latterly some favourite spinnings of No. 16 experienced the same rise in prices, but the volume of business has been comparatively much smaller. Nos. 20 and 12 have been in fair request at a rise of $1 to dol. 1¼. Inquiries for the former have not been so very free from Tonquin owing to the heavy range of prices of the threads suited to that market, and there have also intervened some sales of Japanese No. 20 at dols. 94 to dols. 97 to affect the prices of this count so very much for the better as those of Nos. 10 and 16. On the whole, however, a very ungrudging market has been experienced, which with decreased stocks and the maintenance of demand under fair advices from the consuming markets is likely in all probability to improve further. The only militating element, so far, has been the decline in rupee exchange down to the point of Rs. 162½ under high sales of Council Bills up to 1 3 9-16 1 3 19-32 but there is a feeling of an improvement later on in this direction also. Sales total 9,505 bales made up of

				dols.	dols.
2,500 bales of No. 20	sold at	92½	to	103	
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	16 ,,	83	to	94	

			dols.		dols.
1,625 bales of No.	12	sold at	81½	to	87½
4,300 ,, ,,	10	,,	79	to	87½
50 ,, ,,	8	,,	78		
25 ,, ,,	6	,,	63½		

reducing unsold stocks—under moderate arrivals of 10,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 5,000 bales at 16,500 bales consisting of

7,000 bales of No. 20	3,500 bales of No. 10
3,500 ,, ,, 16	250 ,, ,, 8
2,000 ,, ,, 12	250 ,, ,, 6

Exchange on India, after the drop referred to, closes to-day at Rs. 163¼ wire and 164 post.

Shanghai, up to advices of the 5th instant, has not been so much affected by the stoppage of the mills as the market here. There was, however, a firmer feeling than before, and a rise of Tael 1-4 has been noticeable in No. 20. Prices have been considered too high to admit of a further rise, and even the low point of 227 reached of rupee exchange did not affect them for the better. Later news from Bombay of the closure of the mills may probably work up speculators, and an advance may be established. As it has been, about 4,300 bales have been dealt in consisting of

1,900 bales of No. 20	sold at Tls.	71·25 to 74	
1,300 ,, ,, 16	,,	66 to 70·50	
1,100 ,, ,, 10	,,	60·75 to 64	

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 14,000 bales. Exchange as on the 5th instant has been advised at Rs. 226¼ wire and 227 post.

From Japan a steady market has been reported, and Japanese spinnings of Nos. 16 and 20 of March delivery have been reported as bargained for at dols 91·50 and dols. 92·50, respectively.

December recorded a marked increase in the mortality of Calcutta as compared with the previous month, the number being 2,149 as against 1,787, giving a death-rate of thirty-seven per thousand. Cholera cases showed a considerable advance, the respective figures for December and November being 117 and 42. The greater proportion of the advance was in urban Calcutta.

There is no change in the position of affairs for the Italians at Agordat. According to private telegrams from Massowah some explorers have confirmed the report that the greater part of the Dervishes were at Amideb on the 22nd ult., and that they left that place in four bodies formed in squares with numerous beasts of burden in the middle. On the 24th ultimo Tuculai was occupied by one of these bodies. The positions of Biscira and Sciaglet were evacuated. There was no reason to believe that a forward movement was imminent. In the night with Ras Alula on the 19th Agos Tanbein, Chief of Shire, was killed.

BOMBAY RACES.

Saturday brought to a conclusion the Bombay Races of 1897, and once again good racing was witnessed. The attendance, owing to it being Saturday, was much larger than on the two preceding days, and the Grand Stand presented quite a gay scene. Fields for the most part ruled small and the "Bookies" had a good time, the favourites rarely getting home. H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were there, and all the Government House Staff. The Byculla Club Cup fell through owing to lack of entries. The first race was won by that good horse General, who beat Faust somewhat easily, the rest of the field being out of it when it came to a finish. The Mansfield Plate proved a good thing for Camlin, the much fancied Coverlet going down before him. In the Third Race Forest Lodge, who has been off colour throughout the meeting again disappointed his supporters and could'nt even get into second place, being beaten half a length by Nusseer, who was a short head behind Taisser. The Spencer Plate produced the best field of the meeting, the eleven ponies coloured on the card turning out to face the starter, and Rustum won somewhat easily from Captain, Zoohair running into third place. The Winners Handicap proved an upset for backers, when the despised Hooker beat General and Sterling in a canter. Another "facer" was given in the last race, when Latimer who looked a certainty on paper went down before Bangle. The band of the G. I. P. Volunteers played a selection of music during the afternoon. Details of the racing are given as follows :—

1st Race.—"The Consolation Stakes."—Distance 1¼ mile.—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse to receive Rs 150, the third horse, Rs. 75. A handicap for Arabs and C.-B.'s.

Major Brigg's ch cb geld General, 10st 4lbs, Mr Lane	1
Aga S Shah's ch cb h Faust, 10st 10lbs, Robinson	2
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice, 7st 3lbs, Heeroo.	3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 6lbs, Ebrahim	0
Sir Asman Jah's ch a h Inkerman, 8st 7lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr D D's b a h Aimonium, 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Mr Essa bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft, 7st 9lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr A M Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 7st 3lbs, Wahed	0

Betting : Evans against Faust ; 5 to 4 General ; 6 to 4 Fakeer ; 3 to 1 Inkerman ; 4 to 1 Aimonium and Kingcraft and Chanda ; 5 to 1 Maurice.

From a good start Chanda came away and made the running to the bend, when General and Faust came up and leaving the rest of the field had the race to themselves, the former gaining the verdict by half a length. Maurice being placed third. Time 2min, 23sec.

2nd Race.—"The Mansfield Plate."—Distance—6 furlongs, Rs. 2,000, out af which Rs. 400 to the second horse, and Rs. 200 to the third horse. For all horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Henry Irwin's b aus geld Camlin, 9st 3lbs. Mr Lane	1
Capt Nelson and Mr Warner's br c geld Coverlet, 8st 3lbs, Gibb's	2
Mr D R P's br aus geld Hoy, 6st 6lbs, Heeroo	3
Mr A Satar's b aus geld Pausanius, 6st 13lbs, Native	0
Mr B A Davur's b aus geld Macaroon, 6st 8lbs, Pillaji	0

Betting ; 2 to 1 on Coverlet ; 6 to 4 against Camlin ; 2 to 1 Macaroon ; 3 to 1 Pausanius ; and 4 to 1 Roy.

Camlin and Coverlet came away from the start and led the whole way to the distance, where the former strode away and won easily. Roy third. Time—1m. 16secs.

3rd Race.—"The Lilliputs."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 150, and the third horse Rs. 75. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Faid bin Saiff's b a p Taisser, 9st 6lbs, Gibbs	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Nusseer, C B Mahomed	2
Mr F C Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st 4lbs, Aga S Shah	3
Messrs S A W and Johnson's b w geld, Hero, 8st 7lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Mr S A W's g a p Grey Warrior, 7st 10lbs, Heeroo	0
Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 7st 2lbs, Pillaji	0

Betting : 5 to 4 against Taisser; 2 to 1 Forest Lodge and Hero ; 3 to 1 Nusseer and Grey Warrior ; and 5 to 1 Julmood.

Nusseer led from the start as far as the bend, where he was joined by Forest Lodge and Taisser. After a splendid race Taisseer got home in front of Nusseer by the shortest of heads, who beat Forest Lodge the same distance. Time—1min. 55secs.

4th Race.—"The Spencer Plate"—Distance—½ miles Rs. 800 to winner; and Rs. 100 to second. For Arab and C.B. galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. (Highest weight—10st. 7lbs.)

Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rustom, 10st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	1
Mr S A W's b a p Captain, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Jam etjee Dhunjee-haw's b a gal Zoohair, 8st 7lbs, Jackoo	3
Aga S Shah's ch a gal Russian, 10st 2lbs, Owner	0
Mr B's S g a geld Electric, 9st 2lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hilal, 8st 12lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Captain B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 8st 5lbs, Mr Lane	0
Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco, 8st 2lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr Murray's g a gal Memory, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs	0
Major W C Ross' dn or ch cb m Tomboy, 7st 11lbs, Kamads	0
Mr C Hewett's cb a p Bonny BoyII, 7st 8lbs, Wehed	0

Betting : Evens Russian ; 2 to 1 against Rustum and Sirocco ; 4 to 1 Memory, Captain, and Zoohair ; and 5 to 1 the rest.

From a good start the whole field ran together to the distance, where Rustom came away and won easily from Captain by ½ a length who beat Zoohair by a length for second place. Time—54½, secs.

5th Race.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Distance—2 miles. Rs. 1,300, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third herse Rs 100. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight—Handicap.

H H Aga Khan's g a gal Hooker, 7st 12lbs, Oomer	1
Major Briggs' ch cb geld General, 10st 4lbs, Mr Lane	3
Mr Johnson's ch a h Sterling, 8st 6lbs, Ebrahim	2

Betting : 2 to 1 on Sterling ; 5 to 4 against General ; and 4 to 1 Hooker.

Sterling went off at a great pace and led for the first mile with General and Hooker running together. There he dropped back and Hooker took the lead, closely followed by General. The former increased his lead and won by 6 lengths from the latter. Time—3 min. 56 secs.

6th Race.—"Wind-Up Stakes."—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 500 to winner, and Rs. 100 to second. For all horses that have not won Rs. 1,500. Weight—Handicap.

Mr R J Hunter's b aus geld Bangle, 9st 10lbs, Egan	1
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	2
Capt Dundas's br aus m Rima, 8st 11lbs, Mr Lane	3
Mr A Satar's b aus geld Pausanius, 9s 8lbs, Lansdowne	

Betting : 6 to 4 on Latimer ; 2 to 1 against Bangle ; and 3 to 1 Pausanius and Rima.

They ran in a heap to the bend, where Bangle drew out and won half a length from Latimer. Time—1min. 30½secs.

THE ANTI-TOXIN.

We understand that Professor Haffkine is ready to administer the anti-toxin now under preparation at Sewree, in cases of plague of recent occurrence, which may be reported to him either by medical men or by European or Native gentlemen, who are in a position to ascertain that the patient has shown symptoms within a definite period not exceeding forty-eight hours. The Anti-toxin now under preparation at Sewree has been tested in very advanced cases at the Arthur Road Hospital and elsewhere and also in a series of cases which permitted a comparison between patients in a dangerous state subjected to the anti-toxin treatment with others of the same group in milder attacks, and left to the ordinary treatment, and the attempt though not successful in every case, gave results undoubtedly favorable to the treatment. It is desirable now to find out the power of the serum in initial cases, when applied at the onset of the disease. The serum will be administered and the effects noted by Professor Haffkine himself, and the statement of the final results will be under his personal responsibility at the Petit. Laboratory in the compound of the Jamsetji Hospital between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Professor Haffkine will treat them at once, or, if necessary, he will proceed to the patient's home.

The final tie in the Murray Football Tournament was played off on Wednesday. The opposing teams were the Highland Light Infantry and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. After some splendid play on both sides, in which not a single point was made, the game had to be declared a draw, no score being registered.

The dietary tables applicable to prisoners in Bombay jails, working up to a full task and able-bodied, allow the following daily rations : 24 ounces grain flour, 5 ounces dall, 8 ounces vegetable ; 4 drs. condiment, 4 drs. onions,8 drs. salt, 3 drs. tamarind, 8 drs. oil, 1lb fuel. Once a week 4 ozs. of mutton is substituted for dall. Prisoners put to medium labour have 2 ounces less flour, and 1 ounce less dall, while those on light labour in subordinate jails, have 4 ounces less flour, 1 ounce less dall (no weekly ration of mutton being given), 2 ounces less vegetable, and no onions, and 1 dr. less oil.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DETENTION OF A BOMBAY VESSEL.

21 DAYS QUARANTINE AT PORT LOUIS.

A ROUGH RETURN VOYAGE.

The great alarm that has been created abroad in reference to the existing epidemic in Bombay has been strikingly exemplified by the treatment accorded to a Bombay vessel at a port in one of the British possessions. The steamer Cashmere, late Thibet, belonging to Hajee Kasam Joosub, of Bombay, left this port on the 21st of December last, and after a pleasant voyage of seventeen days, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, where she was boarded by the harbour officials, who, on examining her Bill-of-Health, learnt from it that the plague was raging in Bombay. They at once ordered her into quarantine for twenty-one days,Captain Garret, of the Cashmere, objected to this, and stated, that as she had been seventeen days away from Bombay, and no sickness had occurred on board during that time, they could only legally give her four days more at Mauritius. Some sensational telegrams having been received at Port Louis, stating that all the Bombay mills were closed and the inhabitants were leaving the town in thousands in great alarm, the authorities at Port Louis called a Council, to decide whether they should allow the cargo of the Cashmere to be landed at all. The vessel had a general cargo and a large quantity of rice on board, and as supplies were running short on the island, this had a good deal of effect on the deliberations at the Council meeting. But it was only by a majority of two votes that it was decided to grant permission to the Cashmere to land her cargo after the twenty-one days quarantine, and a thorough disinfection of the ship and cargo. After the expiration of the twenty-one days the vessel was permitted to discharge her cargo, but was kept anchored at the quarantine station. Cases were opened and disinfected before they were allowed to be taken on shore, and sulphur was burnt nightly between decks with hatches closed. After all the cargo had been unloaded at the quarantine ground she was let into the harbour, and took in consignments of sugar, valued at three lakhs of rupees, besides specie, valued at six or seven lakhs.

Misfortunes are said to never come singly. Three days after leaving Mauritius for Bombay the vessel met a cyclone, and for three days and nights the captain, officers, and crew had a very anxious time of it, getting very little rest. The vessel had her bulwarks and boats damaged and other damage was done amounting to about five thousand rupees. The third officer, Mr. Raffin, had his right arm severely injured, the 2nd Engineer, Mr. Sam Ellis, was washed out of his cabin, and when the vessel came into port on Saturday night,the Chief Engineer, Mr. Hugh Connor, was suffering from fever, brought on by exposure and hard work during the storm.

A civil suit has been instituted at port Louis by Mr. Hajee Kasam's agent for the illegal detention of the vessel by the authorities at that Port.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant B. H. M. Fox, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Commandant, Purandhur Sanitarium, vice Leader, vacated.

Brigadier-General Hart, V. C., R. E., commanding the Belgaum District, goes home on eight months' leave on the 18th March.

In order to meet the strain on the Indian Medical Service caused by officers being required for famine and plague duty, the Government of India have sanctioned the employment in that Service of volunteers from the Army Medical Staff on a special allowance of Rs. 300 a month in addition to their India pay and allowance.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonels Pollard, 20th M. I., Tretter. 17 B. C. ; Majors G. B. Penny, Military Accounts Department, E. Blunt, R. E. ; Captain Jacob, 24th Bombay Infantry, Surgeon Captain Fooks, 1st Sikh Infantry, Jameson, 28th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenants Macandrew, 5th B. C., Rawlins, 24th Bombay Infantary ; Wimberley 6th B. I., Peck. 27th Bombay Infantry, Ducat 2-4th Gurkhas, Hutchinson, 1-4th Gurkhas.

The following remain at home on extended leave :—Colonel St. J. F. Michell, Quarter Master-General's Department, one year ; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel S. L. Dobie, I. M. S., six months ; Majors Monteith, 7th Bombay Cavalry, six months ; Drury, 31st B. I., six months ; Captains Bryan, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, one month ; Burne, 38th Dogras, six months ; Surgeon-Captain Maddox, 18th B. I., three months ; Lieutenants W. D. Daunt, Central India Horse, eight months ; O'Reilly, 3rd M. I., three months.

Cassier's, the well-known American Engineering Magazine, has a good deal to say about the performances of some of the United States war vessels. The battleship Texas is candidly described as a "freak ship of the first order." "From the very beginning even before any trial had been made at sea, she developed defects of design and construction too numerous to recount here, she passed through accidents of almost every variety from the loss of an anchor to running aground on the New England coast, and as a final exploit she recently sank to the bottom at her anchorage in the New York Navy Yard. And with all this she has cost about as pretty a penny as any ship that the American Government has ever floated. It is now therefore an interesting question in the United States, if not in England, where she was originally designed, as to who should bear the burden of responsibility for her in her present shape. Her English designers may well lay it upon those who juggled with her from the commencement of the construction work ; and the particular officer of the United States naval construction corps who had her in hand from the outset has a splendid opportunity to make explanations." Again there are several sarcastic paragraphs devoted to the behaviour of the Indiana, one of the most powerful vessels in the fleet, which when caught in a storm last October laboured so heavily that all four gun turrets broke loose from their gearings and became unmanageable, the huge 13-inch guns thrashing about like a titanic hammer." The writer contends that such an occurrence calls urgently for a Court-of-Inquiry. If we are shocked when it comes out that anything is amiss with our own Navy, it is a satisfaction occasionally to find that those of other nations are not faultless.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

The following is the handicap allowances and result of the race, sailed at 4 p.m., on Saturday :—

Name of Boats.	H'cap. M's	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M's.	Sds.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	29	23
Melody	7·43	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	24	39
Eileen	12·29	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE	5	30	32
Mannikin	15·27	Capt S J Chamier, R A.	5	36	46
Red Rose	8·19	Capt J Hext, R N	5	40	6
Nanta	5·57	Mr C T R Scovell	Did not start		

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Melody ; 2nd prize won by Eileen.

SHIPS' BOATS' RACE.

Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Wonk	5	25	55
Canning's Lifeboat	8·55	Lt N F J Wilson RIM	5	35	19
Canning's Whaler	14·16	Lt H C Dobbin, RIM.	5	36	56
Magdala's Cutter	4·45	Lt LHRichardson RN	5	37	0
*Afghan's Gig	10·42	Comdr R Barton	5	37	25
Canning's Cutter	14·16	Lt D F Vines, RIM	5	40	1
Mayo's Cutter	Scr	Lt ECT Lazeube, RIM	5	40	41

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Canning's Whaler ; 2nd prize won by Canning's Cutter.

* Disqualified for going inside the Dolphin.

From a statement recently published, it appears that the total amount of remissions of Land Revenue granted in the province of Sind, during the three years ending 1894-95, was Rs. 13,30,241. This was about 64 per cent. of the amount claimed. The rejected applications consisted of those cases in which remissions were made under the rules, or in which the conditions of the rules were not complied with.

The *Pioner* writes :—The Government of India have stedfastly adhered to their policy of non-interference with private trade in connection with the supply of food-grains to the districts affected by famine ; but a few weeks hence they may have to consider how some five thousand tons of wheat—a present to this country from California—shall be disposed of. It will be consigned in the first place to the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund and will be placed in Calcutta. On arrival in that port it will be available for distribution in tracts where the people consume wheaten flour, and, we understand, it is to be carried free of railway charges to various centres. The Relief Committee must of necessity act with the Supreme Government, or with Local Administrations, in deciding how the grain shall be distributed. Here there may be some difficulty : is the wheat to be sent to relief works to be issued as an additional ration ; is it to be sold at shops specially opened, at rates below those ruling in the open market ; or will it be parcelled out among Provincial Committees to be dealt with as may seem best ? There is fortunately ample time in which to consider the course that should be taken, and we doubt not that the Calcutta Committee will arrive at a just conclusion in the matter ; but their task will not be an easy one.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	2	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	5	1
	Dongri	4	2
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	2	0
	Fanaswadi	2	1
	Bhuleshwar	9	2
	Khara Talao	3	0
	Khumbarwada	1	5
D	Khetwadi	0	1
	Girgaum	2	4
	Chaupati	0	1
	Walkeshwar	2	1
	Mahalakshmi	6	1
E	Mazagon	16	6
	Tadwadi	13	2
	Second Nagpada	2	1
	Kamatipura	4	4
	Tardeo	4	3
	Byculla	3	18
	First Nagpada		1
F	Parel	2	12
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	3	6
G	Mahim	13	14
	Worli	7	2
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	6
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Servants' Hospital	0	1
	J J Hospital	0	0
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	House of Correction	0	0
	Total	108	99
	Total to date	7,970	6,610

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 208.

THE TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following statement supplied from Police record show the total daily deaths between 6 a.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Sunday :—

		Total.
	Colaba	5
	Fort, Southern	3
	Fort, Northern	7
	Esplanade	0
B	Mandvi	5
	Chukla	8
	Umarkhadi	7
	Dongri	7
C	Market	3
	Dhobi Talao	12
	Bhuleshwar	8
	Khara Talao	11
D	Chowpatty	1
	Malabar Hill	3
	Cumballa Hill	9
	Khetwadi	9
E	Mazagon	7
	Tadwadi	12
	Kamatipura	16
	New Nagpada	7
	Byculla	24
F	Parel	15
	Matoonga	8
G	Mahim	11
	Worli	15
	Total	207

Of these 128 were burnt 75 buried and 4 exposed.

The mortality from plague among Parsees, which up to date totals to 314 is, we are glad to observe, decreasing. Only one death from plague among the Zoroastrians was registered on Saturday.

The services of Surgeon-Major Hewett, Army Medical Service, being urgently required at Colaba Station Hospital, he has been transferred there from Parel Government House Hospital. Surgeon-Captain Thompson, Indian Medical Service, is accordingly placed in charge of the fever hospital at Parel, and is assisted by Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Mullen.

At the Cathedral, last evening, the Rev. F. N. Hill promulgated a special dispensation of the Bishop of Bombay in view of the coming Lent. In it his Lordship notified that, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague, he abstains from calling upon such persons as are exposed directly or approximately to the danger of contracting the disease, to exercise such observances as might prevent them maintaining the body in a state of physical efficiency.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION OF EUROPEANS.

Amongst the Europeans inoculated by Professor Haffkine are the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, Sir Charles Farran and family, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton,the Hon'ble Mr. T.D. Mackenzie, Mr. Filgate, Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Dr. Childe, Mrs. Arnott, Miss Benson, M.D., Miss Bradley, M.D., Mr. Edgerley, I.C.S., Mr. Monteath, I.C.S., Mr. C. P. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. T. McNeil, I. C. S., Mr. Rebsch, P. W. D., Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Mr. R. M. Dixon, Major and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Rev. T. Currie, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. Pearson, Revenue Department, Mr. Newton, Water Engineer, Mr. E. H. Dowell, Accountant, Mint, Superintendent Brewin, and many others. Many of the servants of the foregoing have followed their example and been also inoculated.

The number of persons inoculated now approaches 2,000. The number of inoculations including second and third inoculations are between two and three thousand. On Saturday Professor Haffkine, assisted by Mr. Kalapesi, inoculated two hundred and fifty persons at the Laboratory and nearly a hundred yesterday. With suitable accommodation the number of inoculations could be largely increased. The Laboratory is inconveniently crowded, and the regular Laboratory work has been for the last week almost suspended.

Applications for the preventive Lymph have been received by Professor Haffkine from the Ceylon Government ; from the Civil Surgeon and Dr. Khaka, Surat ; from the Health Officer in Karachi ; and from the Medical Officer in charge of the gaol ; from the Municipality of Ahmedabad ; from the Medical Officer Dr. Lloyd-Jones in charge of the Plague arrangements in Poona ; from the Health Officer, Calcutta; from the Medical Officer in charge of Plague arrangements at Lahore ; from the Plague segregation Hospital at Udvara, from Kanara, and from Dr. Heard, Coonoor. In most cases the applications were for from seventy-five to a hundred doses of the lymph which have been supplied.

ILLNESS OF MR. H. HANKIN.

On Friday week Mr. Hankin left Bombay for Agra, principally for the benefit of a change. A couple of days before he left, he went to the Petit Laboratory to be inoculated, but Professor Haffkine happening to be absent, the operation did not take place. Mr. Hankin subsequently remarked that the next best thing to inoculation is change of air, and he proceeded to Agra. Late on last Friday evening Professor Haffkine received a telegram from the Civil Surgeon, Agra, stating that Mr. Hankin was suffering from a suspicious fever, and asking that some of the plague anti-toxin should be sent without delay. By the next mail-train, the anti-toxin was despatched, and measures were taken to ensure its immediate delivery. Surgeon-General Cooke also received a telegram from the Civil Surgeon, Agra, stating that Mr. Hankin had been placed in the Isolation ward suffering from a suspicious fever, and asking him to request Professor Haffkine to forward some of the anti-toxin.

On Sunday evening Professor O. V. Muller received the following telegram from the Civil Surgeon Agra : "Hankin has mild bubonic fever. Is progressing satisfactorily.

THE EPIDEMIC NEAR MILITARY QUARTERS.

The plague has reappeared in one or two parts of Colaba. Some cases were discovered at Victoria Bunder and others at one of the servants' chawls near the barracks. The usual medical precautions have been adopted by the Municipal authorities as regards the cases in the huts at Victoria Bunder.

In respect to cases taking place in servants' quarters attached to the Colaba lines, the Municipal authorities have acted in consultation with the Military authorities. The officers of the Municipality and the Military officers visited the infected parts and condemned some of the huts where cases have been discovered for demolition. The huts in question stand back to back and are in a very insanitary condition, having no means of proper ventilation or admission of sunlight. Some huts at Victoria Bunder are condemned and will be pulled down and destroyed shortly.

Mr. Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Tata and his sons have been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prephylactic lymph.

THE HOSPITALS.

At the European General Hospital, on Saturday morning, 13 patients—six men, six women, and one child—were lying in the isolated bubonic fever ward. Mr. Smythe, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was admitted as an in-door patient, suffering from the disease, and Miss Miller, daughter of Mr. Miller, an officer in her Majesty's Customs, on Saturday evening. This le't a total of 13 patients afternoon at St. George's, viz., 7 men, 5 women, and one child. Mrs. Chandler, wife of Commander Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, is progressing favourably, and so are most of the other patients.

Three patients were found in good condition, out of the large number of convalescents, drafted from the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital into the Parel Government House Hospital. They were accordingly discharged, and on leaving the institution, a blanket, two bed-sheets, dhoturs, and two rupees in cash were given them.

In the Arthur Road Hospital, yesterday, 15 persons were admitted, suffering from bubonic fever, while 12 died and 2 were discharged cured. There are now 95 patients in the said hospital.

There were 2 admissions in the Parsee Hospital yesterday and 2 were discharged. There are now 21 patients under treatment.

TO-DAY'S HINDU OBSERVANCES.

To-day being the Mahashivrate holiday the authorities expected a very large number of Hindus—males and females—to congregate at Walkeswar, Babulnath, Bhuleshwar, and Mandirs. As it is undesirable for people to congregate in very large numbers at the present time the Municipal Commissioner has, through advertisements in the vernacular papers and posting placards on walls in the public streets, strongly advised the Hindus not to congregate at the temples. The placards state:—For the last two months cases of bubonic fever have occurred in Walkeshwar and its neighbourhood, so Hindus of all castes are hereby warned that they should not go for the purposes of prayers to the temple in large numbers. And on Monday (on the occasion of Shivrate holiday, when usually the Hindus congregate in very large numbers) people should specially refrain from going there. A similar warning is given in respect of the Babulnath temple at Chowpatty and the Mandir at Bhuleshwar.

CONDEMNED SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Dr. Pollen, the special officer appointed by the Government, and Mr. Muncherji C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, went on an inspection at Malabar Hill on Saturday. They inspected and examined all the huts in the compounds and near the bungalows on the Hill. Many huts occupied by servants were condemned and declared unfit for human habitation by Mr. Murzban, and accordingly an order was made calling upon the occupants to quit at once. Some huts near the Ladies' Gymkhana, Ridge Road, were also declared unfit, and the occupants were made to turn out. Some huts being found capable of alteration, so as to be made habitable, the tenants were ordered to remove, and the owners were called upon to make alterations. Until such changes were made they were cautioned not to allow the huts to be used for human habitation.

One police sepoy in the Bombay City Police Force, one police sowar, and one ramosee died of bubonic fever yesterday.

THE SITUATION IN SIND.

Government has issued regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway and the segregation of persons affected or suspected of being infected by plague at Karachi city and cantonment stations, and Dadu and Hyderabad cantonment stations.

It is officially reported that there has been only one case of local plague at Sukkur in Sind. The Bombay Government has imposed seven days' quarantine at Sukkur on all arrivals from Karachi.

The Military and Civil authorities have now decided that the tonga service is not to be allowed on the Duneira-Dalhousie Road.

THE DISEASE IN ALIBAG.

Infected persons flying from Bombay have imported the plague into Alibag. Several of them have died; while some of the permanent residents have also been attacked. In all 50 deaths from the plague had occurred in the taluka. Segregation sheds have been erected by the Municipality beyond the city limits, as well as two sheds each in Mandav Bunder and Revadanda.

THE PLAGUE IN SURAT.

A Surat correrpondent states that the order of the authorities to shut up for a month all houses in which plague cases had occurred, and to keep the healthy persons in sheds erected by the Municipality, has caused much excitement among the inhabitants. Three persons who had fled from Randeir and were living in the Colywad a opposite the Collector's bungalow and the Nanpura Jail, were attacked with the plague and were removed to the segregation hospital. The clothes found in the infected house were burnt, and acompensation of Rs. 15 was made to the owners. The bamboo portions of the house were set fire to and burnt. Surgeon-Major Nariman had received from Professor Haffkine lymph sufficient for the inoculation of twenty persons, and it was to be tried on prisoners in the jail.

THE SITUATION IN BULSAR.

A correspondent writes that the epidemic has not abated its force in Bulsar. There were in all 35 admissions in the Hindu sheds, 10 of the patients died, 3 recovered, and the remaining 22 persons are under treatment. Dr. Dyson, the Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the sheds, expressed his approval of the arrangements made by those in charge of them. Many of the people having fled from the town, labourers could hardly be got at twelve annas a day. The plague has extended to the Parsee quarters, and the occupants are thinking of removing elsewere.

THE EPIDEMIC AT CHICHAN TARAPORE.

A correspondent informs us, that at Chichan, near Tarapore the epidemic is extending to an alarming degree: and many of the inhabitants are moving to other places. Up to the 21st February, 32 deaths had occurred, and within three days the number rose to 51. The plague attacked mostly Hindus of the lower classes. Five police sepoys and a havilda have been sent to take protective measures; and Dr. Moreshwar Trimbak Sathe, of the Bai Sakurbai Dispensary, has been appointed as the plague officer. Some of the Banias, who fled from Chichan, and were living in sheds in the open spaces near Junglepati, were attacked even there. The fish bazars at Chichan and Tarapore have been forcibly closed, and the fishermen are prevented from going to sea to fish. No case has occurred in Tarapore itself, and yet some timid Banias have locked up their houses and gone elsewhere.

HE PLAGUE AND THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when the bubonic plague is working general havoc on the inhabitants of the island of Bombay, I beg to invite the attention of those who are interested in the welfare of primary schools that are conducted at Municipal expense, to the following facts:—While Government and the Municipality strive their utmost to stamp out the disease and whilst the people are advised to segregate themselves out of Bombay in healthy places, it would, in my humble view, be a dangerous procedure to call for the presence in Bombay of pupils and teachers of the Municipal primary schools. As the Joint Schools Committee has arranged to open the schools on the 1st of March, the best course open to the well-wishers of the departments should be to wait a couple of weeks or so, inasmuch as the Joint Schools Committee has acted wisely in closing the schools for a reasonable period of ten weeks, and when the experiments and results of Drs. Haffkine and Yersin are utilised and systematised for general good by Municipal arrangements, the pupils and teachers will not add to the sanitary difficulties of Bombay, the condition of the shool buildings being generally held to be anything but satisfactory by his Excellency the Governor and the

GENERAL PUBLIC.

BANDORA CHRISTIANS AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wonder if the Roman Catholic and their various charitable societies who frequently ask me for subscriptions for the poor if their faith are aware of the sad scenes which are being enacted in Bandora. On my rounds this afternoon I came across two Roman Catholic children, brother and sister, aged about 10 and 9 years, lying in the open dying of plague under a hedge by the roadside at Choni. They were with the exception of one little boy aged 8 (who stood crying beside them) the last survivors of their family. Close by encamped on the other side of the road was a rich professional Catholic citizen and another, a landed proprietor. Within 100 yards were camped several other English-speaking Roman Catholic Christians. I called some of these up and asked them in the name of God to help these children and put them in a hut and tend them. Not one would lift a hand with the exception of calling a bullock cart, which I had to pay for. The little boy spoke English and said he would like to go to the temporary hospital sheds at Chapel Road, but the little weeping brother objected strongly and tried to advise them not to go. However I had them sent there with one of my inspectors. We have only two Mhars to look after the patients at present, but they will be better off there than amongst these so-called Christian villagers. I daily witness the most heartrending scenes of a similar kind, but never meet a priest seeking to assist the poor and afflicted Christians. The Native Christians appear to be chiefly praying and firing off guns to ward off the plague not—working. Any Roman Catholic who wishes to do good work can find plenty of opportunities here—Yours, &c.,

R. GILBERT,
Feb. 26. President, Bandora Municipality.

A CRY FROM MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is now widely known that the plague has had its heavy arm on the "G" division for the last three weeks and the havoc played on the residents in Morri and Bazaar-Mahim is supposed to have drawn the attention of the authorities and that such measures as were feasible to be taken, have been promptly applied. For the last fortnight the former locality has been almost deserted and the huts which have been condemned still stand good. In one of them I now see a poor woman—a solitary individual—still pondering over her troubles and perhaps over the fate of her family circle lately consigned to eternity. Tho plague has made its ravages in and around that locality and has apparently passed on to another spot where five deaths have already taken place. It is still allowed to roam about there and to take victims as it pleases. The locality I speak of includes the huts at present occupied by the scavangers. The five deaths referred to occur within 20 yards of these huts and what was done to arrest the spread of the epidemic? Hardly any thing; only burning a small bonfire with a little sulphur. Two of the five deaths took place to-day in a hut supposed to have been quite free from the dire malady. It is therefore evident that the steps to be taken by the authorities are intended to be adopted after the plague has had a firm footing or passed on to another spot: Except the limewashing nothing more is apparently considered necessary to obviate the malady reaching a new field. If this is so, I need say no more. But if huts are condemned after the ravages take place why not apply that method before the plauge breaks out, and have the living segregated, condemn and destroy the huts. The scavangers' huts are absolutely uninhabitable as much now as they will be after the plague spreads within them and I venture to predict that ere long the coolies will have to scud and the Bombay Municipality will be deserted by a large company of their valuable menials. I would therefore draw their immediate attention to this for delays are dangerous. One other important suggestion I would make and that is an inspection of people coming this side of the causeway. At present nothing deters a covered victoria or a reckla entering Mahim and it is feared that their inmates are not purdah ladies but fresh cases of the plague imported into a district already having its own troubles to bear.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. H.

WHO WAS UNPROFESSIONAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Corporation is an august body, but the language used by some of its members is sometimes rude, sometimes personal, and at times scurrilous and repulsive. We all like that the Corporators should maintain their independence, and express their view boldly and fearlessly. But where is the necessity, may I ask, for harsh words and angry denunciations, for virulent attacks and ebullitions of temper Sir, it is to be very much regretted that Dr. Bahadurji, who is a man of culture and attainments should have characterised certain statements made by Dr. Pechey-Phipson as not only "erroneous but unprofessional and false." These are undignified expressions, and in making use of them Dr Bahadurji has not only overstepped the bounds of legitimate criticism, but has forgotten that those who differ from him in their views are equally good, equally honest, and are actuated by the same laudable motives as he is. Assuming that Dr. Pechey-Phipson's statements were based on misapprehension, what justification had Dr. Bahadurji to impute to her a deliberate perversion of truth? Dr. Bahadurji seems to make no distinction between an honest mistake and a deliberate falsehood. Apart from the fact that Dr. Pechey-Phipson is a member of the fair sex, she is a member of the same learned profession to which Dr. Bahadurji belongs, and I leave to Dr. Bahadurji to judge when he is cool and collected, to whom does the word unprofessional more fittingly apply.—Yours, &c.,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Dadur, Feb. 27.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' PETITION.

The following memorial has been addressed to Mr. C. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

Respected Sir.—We the undersigned the station employes from Colaba to Bandora in the service of the company most humbly and respectfully beg to lay the following few lines for your favourable consideration.

It has now been an established fact that the ravages of the terrible pestilence which has been raging in Bombay and increasing with full rapidity has been one of the greatest miseries upon the people of this Presidency, and especially of the Presidency town. To add to this misrable state of things the signs of the prevailing famine in India has begun to be felt in this part of the country putting the inhabitants to the consequent horrors of that frightful evil. Though always sparing in such requisitions as these and fully satisfied under the benign protection of the able and sympathetic officers of this company the present critical position has made your petitioners bold to lay their grievances before the only persons whom they look upon as their guide and protectors in these times of distress.

The object of this petition is to humbly ask the company to render some assistance to your petitioners by way of some increase in their salary or by giving them famine and plague allowance or some general bonus. It may be mentioned here that a bonus was granted in 1865. The reasons for asking this concession at the hands of the company are obvious enough. Not only do your petitioners labour under the disadvantage of being put to great inconvenience and expense for their ordinary necessities of every day life, owing to the flight of all sorts of men from the city, but have also to pay heavy and in some cases exorbitant rents for residence in the outstations. Besides the price of corn for daily consumption has been greatly increased, grain compensation to meet this loss has been already offered by Government and other companies. Under these circumstances there has been no alternative for your petitioners but to ask you to be good-hearted to allay their misery by some means in your power.

Trusting that this petition will receive due and favourable consideration at your hands for which act of grace your petitioners will always fervently pray for your long life and prosperity and for a still greater flourishing condition for the company.—Yours, &c.,

(Here follows the signatures of 85 employes.)

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns, for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Friday, show the following results:—

Imported	1	
Local	14	
Peths	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	2	1
Sadasev	4	4
Narayen	1	1
Sukerwar	4	4
Rawiwar	2	1
Rastias	2	1
Total	15	12
Total up to date	278	250

Total mortality from all causes during the above 24 hours was 50.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	1	
Local	0	
Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	4	3
Total up to date	238	152

Chima Ganoo Maratha having recovered was discharged as cured. He was found affected with the plague among the arrivals from Bombay and was sent to the plague hospital on the 20th. Among the three deaths at the plague hospital were Puskin D'Costa from the camp sent on the 20th, Mahadoo Keroo Maratha also from the camp sent on the 24th, and Sheik Rahiman Mussalman sent from the city on the 25th.—*Herald.*

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, February 24.

The plague returns up to noon on the 23rd February show 50 cases and 45 deaths.

The Mahomedans have 35 deaths against the Hindus' 10. The Lyari records the highest mortality, and the Ranchore lines the next heaviest, and as it is a thickly peopled and very dirty quarter, Mr. Lawrence, I. C. S., has been transferred to it from Old Town, where the mortality is low, to superintend the cleansing operations. The Sadar Bazaar again records one death; this time in Frere Street in the house of a baker whose flower, &c., with the bedding and clothing of the deceased, were promptly destroyed. The Health Officer considered the case a suspicious one, though the victim showed no bubonic swelling.

Mr. Advani, barrister-at-law, visits the town and suburbs daily, administering relief from the plague relief fund to the people thrown out of work by the closing of so very many shops and places of business. Mr. Morris, Port Engineer, Manora, has been invested by the Commissioner with similar powers to Dr. Arnim under the Epidemic Act, 1897, within the areas of Kimari, Manora, Baba Island, and Bhit. A case of plague having occurred in Bhit, which is on the Manora side of the harbour, has roused the authorities to greater efforts to stop its spread.

A fire has just been notified at the Nurseypur segregation camp, where some 30,000 people are living in temporary huts built by the Municipality. There is a very high wind blowing, and it is feared the camp may be destroyed. Mr. Strachan and Mr. Marquick, engineers of the Municipality, have gone to the scene of the fire.

Seventeen huts were destroyed at the Nursepur segregation camp before the fire was put out and it broke out again in the night, when three people were severely burnt.

KARACHI, February 25.

The plague returns up to noon on the 24th instant show 33 cases and 22 deaths. The Hindus had 4 deaths, and the Mahomedans 18. The Lyari quarter still shows the heaviest mortality.

The Superintendent of Police has been directed to have all stray cats and dogs destroyed in the town and camp. Each house that has been inspected by a supervisor and found cleaned and limewashed has a notice to that effect pasted on the front door. The examination at the railway stations is very strictly carried on, each passenger undergoing close scrutiny.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

MADRAS, 24th February.

Nine cases of plague, all proving fatal, are reported to have occurred at Pakala, a junction on the South India railway in North Arcot district. The medical and sanitary officer and the civil surgeon of the district have gone to the spot to investigate the matter.

It turns out that the alleged cases of bubonic plague at Pakala were not cases of plague but only of bad fever.

PRECAUTIONS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE KASHMIR STATE.

LAHORE, February. 24

Five railway stations in the Punjab have now been constituted principal places where passengers undergo a platfrom parade and inspection. These are Khanpur, Sher Shah, Raiwind, Wazirabad and Bhatinda. Commissioned Medical Officers or Assistant Surgeons will be entrusted with this duty, and at Khanpur and Raiwind at least female hospital assistants are to be stationed to assist in the inspection of women.

Prompt preventive measures against the plague have been taken by the Kashmir medical Department. The approaches to the valley by the Murree and Abbotabad routes have been guarded by posts and medical inspection and segregation camps have been established, and stringent rules issued.

BICYCLE RIDE AT RANGOON.

A NOVEL event was given at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday night, (Feb. 12), when twelve members, six ladies and six gentlemen, treated Rangoon to a bicycle musical ride by moonlight. The evening commenced with an overture played by the excellent band of the 15th Madras Infantry, and immediately this ceased, the assembled audience, which was very large viewed with delight a line of Chinese lanterns advancing across the cricket ground. As the line drew near, it was seen that these laterns were attached to the bicycles of the performers, and as it reached the ground, which had been marked out with Chinese laterns, blue fires were lighted, and then, to the strains of the 15th M. I. band, commenced as interesting and artistic a performance as has ever been witnessed in Rangoon. It is impossible to describe in detail the intricasies of the various evolutions which were given, the circles, the spirals, the crossings etc., but those which apparently appealed most to the audience were the crossing of the ground in two lines from opposite sides, and the diagonal crossings from the corners. The ride was gone through without a hitch and no contretemps of any kind occurred, possibly to the disappointment of a considerable section of the audience. Where all rode so uniformly and well, it is difficult to offer any detailed criticism. The distances were admirably kept, the dressing when in line was excellent, and the whole performance showed that great care had been taken in drilling and preparing for the event. One or two of the gentlemen in the centre wore rather anxious looks, but this was probably due to the heavy responsibility of a central position. The ladies on the other hand seemed as if they had been used to this sort of thing all their lives and might for all they seemed to care have been taking a quite afternoon ride. When the ride closed with a general advance line across the ground and a simultaneous dismounting the applause was as unanimous as it was well deserved.

The artistic effect was greatly heightened by the excellence and testfulness of the ladies' costumes. These consisted of simple white dresses, set off by black three-cornered hats ornamented with blue rosettes, the gentlemen being in white uniform,—and the effect was well brought out by the admirable way the ground was illuminated. It is to be hoped that this ride will not be lost to history, and that it will be repeated not only for the benefit of those members of the Gymkhana who were unable to be present on Saturday night, but for the Rangoon public in general. The influence of a beautiful and artistic performance of this kind cannot be overestimated, and might it be suggested that the services of these talented amateurs be procured for the next open air charitable performance?—*Gazette.*

PASSENGER PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding from the stream, from to-day (Monday), the 1st March, at noon, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. of Imperator Captain J. Nicolick, for Triest and Venice:—

Anastasache, Mr.
Baines, Miss
Donaldson, Miss
Dunlop, Miss
Eidnall, Revd, Mrs, and two children
Fetterle, Mr G
Guillemot, Mr H
Grey, Mr and Mrs T W
Hopkins, Prof E W
Haford, Mrs G E
Kehrer, Rev
Kehrer, Mrs and infant
Loverich, Mr
Mahler, Mr and Mrs A and child.
Pfister, Mr
Pilinska de Belty, Mrs and child
Stephanides, Mr and Mrs.
Serros, Mr
Sieber, Revd
Sieber, Mrs and two children and infant
Sutherland, Miss A G
Tallian, Mr
Tadtord, Mr A
Thiede, Miss C
Verundacht, Mr
Watson, Mrr Mrs J P
Wilder, Mr and Mrs P
Wilder, Mrs and Miss
Wrotnowsky, Mr

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	February 16. Rs.	A.	P.	February 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,40,977	3	8	1,74,48,723	13	10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,55,789	6	11	5,30,37,755	0	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,014	7	6	4,37,009	14	5
Sundries	16,42,577	4	11	16,62,522	2	0
Rs.	9,85,32,348	7	0	10,01,86,010	14	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	27,51,383	0	0	29,12,606	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	60,05,039	4	0	60,62,030	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,48,42,712	1	9	2,76,03,423	12	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,22,27,372	1	5	2,18,18,316	3	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,26,03,183	8	2	1,19,81,649	12	0
Balances with other Banks	11,75,988	2	5	15,32,663	10	8
Bullion	2,559	1	4	2,439	1	4
Dead Stock	13,22,244	9	2	13,26,257	15	1
Stamps	10,797	0	6	10,260	3	6
Sundries	11,14,836	3	2	11,08,979	1	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,12,721	12	2	1,35,15,575	7	2
Do. at Branches	1,33,63,679	10	11	1,23,05,774	8	3
Rs.	9,85,32,348	7	0	10,01,86,010	14	

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,27,610	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,80,136	do.
Others Deposits	5,18,034	Dec.
Post Bills	1,44,005	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	2,18,223	Inc.
Loans	27,65,716	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,456	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,21,494	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,02,846	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,57,905	Dec.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following is the text of the letter referred to by his Excellency the Governor on Friday, addressed to him by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the prevailing epidemic:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th February.
The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request the favour of being informed whether his Excellency the Governor would be disposed to grant an interview to a deputation from the Chamber, consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the Committee, with the object of their being permitted to place before him their view with regard to the critical state of affairs which has been brought about in Bombay by the epidemic disease from which it is now suffering.

The Chamber has hitherto refrained from any overt action which might have tended in the eyes of an ignorant and ill-informed population to throw doubt or discredit on the wisdom of the act of the responsible anthorities, and by increasing the feeling of panic— already too apparent—weaken the hands or embarrass the operation of the executive representatives of Goverment or Municipal officers. Nor do they for one moment seek to detract from the valuable services which these servants of the Government and the Muuicipality are now rendering. Still less would they venture, as laymen, to criticise the virtue or necessity of the sanitary steps at present being enforced. Moreover, they cordially recognise the wisdom of the legislative action of the Government of India in passing Act No. 3 of 1897, and of the Government of Bombay in enlarging under its provisions by the notification dated 10th instant, the powers of the Municipal Commissioner for dealing with insanitary dwellings, etc., as also the notifications dated 6th and 10th February, providing for the medical examination of emigrants from Bombay by sea and rail respectively. But however loyally they might wish by abstention from ill-timed criticism to lend the moral support of the Chamber to all authorities concerned; they cannot conceal from themselves the fact that the plague, so far from being brought under control is increasing in virulence ascertified to by the mortality returns published in the *Government Gazette* of 11th February showing for the preceding week the largest number of deaths yet on record, and this, too, from amongst a population reduced to something like one-half of its normal numbers. The adverse aspect of the situation is in fact developing in intensity daily, while the power of resistance, morally, physically and financially is as rapidly deteriorating. The labouring and trading classes of the population continue to leave the city in large numbers, trade and manufactures are paralysed, it is no exaggeration to say that in view of these conditions and the quarantine restrictions now being imposed against Bombay, not only in Europe but in other Indian and Eastern ports, a grand commercial crisis is being rendered exceedingly probable. As representatives, therefore of the commercial interests of the city, and with the full sense of the responsibility attaching to any advice they may tender in this emergency, my Committee venture to submit that an interchange of views between the representatives of the mercantile community and the Executive Government would be most desirable. Especially desirable, in that the representatives of the Chamber, might without the delays attendant on a lengthy correspondence suggest such measures as occur to them as worthy of consideration, while an opportunity would be afforded of authoritatively and expeditiously placing the mercantile public *au courant* with what steps have already been taken or are in contemplation with the object of combating the plague and its disastrous consequences regarding which a great amount of uncertainty undoubtedly prevails.

In endeavouring to stamp out the plague the Chamber respectfully submits that the two first requirements are an ample allotment of funds, and an adequate number of supervising officers— medical, engineering and sanitary.

Without the latter it is impossible to deal in a manner adequate to the magnitude of the crisis with the segregation of the sick, to the extent that experts may advise, and the requisite house-to-house visitation; the erection and manning of hospitals not only in the city but all outlying villages, and suitable convyances for the tranport of patients thereto; the vigilant inpection of all passengers leaving the island both by sea and land; the destruction of insanitary, property; and the thorough cleansing of the city and suburbs.

All these, with the exception perhaps of an effective method of segregation, are doubtless receiving some measure of attention; but there is a limit to physical endurance, and a strong impression prevails that the existing supervising staff should be multiplied by tens and twenties and in some cases perhaps by hundreds.

The matter necessarily resolves itself into one of expenditure, and while the Muuicipality have no doubt large means at their disposal, it is questionable whether they can without involving the city in a crushing amount of debt meet promptly the whole outlay required. From a purely commercial point of view the plague is at present and probably will continue to be a greater calamity than the famine. Moreover, it is almost as much a matter of Imperial as local concern. Having regard to these considerations, the Committee of the Chamber would respectfully urge that Government should place ample funds at the disposal of the executive without in the first instance, too closely scrutinising the details of the demands.

As a possibly preventive measure involving no expenditure, all public festivals likely to bring together bodies of people exempt from full and careful control, should, the Committee of the Chamber think, be absolutely prohibited, so long as the epedimic prevails throughout the town and island; and early notification should be given of this in such a manner as would be least likely to offend the susceptibilities of the different castes and religions.

The closing of all intramurl burying grounds at the earliest possible moment, the Chamber looks upon as an essential sanitary measure, and there are several works which should be pushed on to completion without unnecessary delay, such as the completion of the drainage scheme, with its accompanying house connections, the control of the water-supply. The removal of the town sweepings and the amendment of the Municipal Act to prevent the erection of insanitary dwellings. But none of these latter are so emergent as those previously indicated, although they might be pressed forward as far as possible, while those of the inhabitants likely to be affected would be more favourbaly disposed to their adoption.

As regards suggestions which the Committee deem worthy of consideration for the rehabilitation in Europe and elsewhere of confidence in the sanitary condition of Bombay, it appears to them that a valuable step might be taken by the establishment at Aden of medical inspection of the crews and passengers of all vessels proceeding from any port in India to Europe. A hulk might be allotted to a certain adequate number of medical experts on which they could live without infringing the quarantine rules at Aden or the adjoining Red-sea ports. No vessel should be permitted to proceed from Aden towards Europe unless with an absolutely clean bill of health from these medical authorities, any suspected cases being removed to a floating hospital. This would afford almost a certainty of vessels arriving at Suez free of disease. And again at Moses Wells near that place the various Continental nations most concerned with the trade of India might be invited to appoint medical delegates to constitute an International Board of Health, who should inspect and certify to the condition and health of the passengers and crew on every vessel proceeding through the Canal towards Europe.

This mode of sanitary control has always been in favour with or congenial to Continental experts, and the willingness of the Government of India to aid and invite such medical inspection and control would, the Committee venture to think, be accepted as an indication of their earnest desire that European ports should not be contaminated by the disease; and in all probability the respective European Governments concerned would be glad to lend their aid in this direction.

As the Medical Conference was convened for the 16th instant the Committee would respectfully beg to suggest that in anticipation of the possible discussion of this subject his Excellency might be pleased to approach the Government of India by telegraph with a request that they should be good enough to instruct their representative at the Venice Conference to bring forward this suggestion on behalf of this country. The Committee of this Chamber cannot see that any harm would be likely to arise from the suggestion, while they consider it contains great possibilities of good.

These outlines of the views which the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entertain will, the Committee hope, be sufficient to admit of his Excellency giving due consideration to them, and also allow of his Excellency being able to name an early date for their discussion.

The representatives of the Chamber will accordingly hold themselves available for an interview with his Excellency should he be pleased to grant the same at any hour and time which may be most agreeable to him.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused in the Press the letter addressed by certain members of the Chamber to the present Committee regarding some of my comments at our last annual meeting, and I have also seen in your columns this morning a letter from "A Merchant." I am sure, I am expressing the general wish of the members if I suggest that the differences of opinion among us be left for discussion in an arena other than the columns of the daily newspapers.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. A. F. BEAUFORT.

SOME REMARKS ON PLAGUE.

BY J. A. LOWSON, M.B., C.M., EDIN.

A FEW remarks on some plague questions may not be out of place at a time when Europe is threatened with invasion by an old enemy, and especially as a late paper on the subject—*viz.*, that by Dr. Cantlie, before the Epidemiological Society on December 18, 1896—contains inaccuracies regarding the Hong Kong epidemic as well as opinions which are not shared by several of those whose experience of the disease has been very much greater than his. Full treatment of these subjects can scarcely be gone into, as considerations of time and space do not permit at present.

1. NOMENCLATURE.

Any change in the nomenclature of a disease is greatly to be deprecated; there is no necessity for it. In Hong Kong those of us who were constantly describing the disease to medical visitors had occasion to call it a malignant polyadenitis some time before Dr. Cantlie ever saw a case. It will be time to change the name when we find that plague includes two or more diseases, as typhus fever did in days gone by. At present, however, there seems to be little danger of the name "malignant polyadenitis" taking root, one might as well apply it to syphilis as to plague.

2. DISTRIBUTION.

The present known limits of plague have not been correctly laid down by Dr. Cantlie. I have very little doubt myself that plague has made its way over Europe, Asia, and Africa in past days. In the course of desultory reading I came to the conclusion that the East Coast of Africa at least had suffered from the disease further south than a limit of nineteen degrees north, but without medical authority at hand, refrained from mentioning this at the Epidemiological Society's Meeting, when plague was discussed. Since that time I find that plague is well known in Equatorial Africa and through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Rattray, of Dundee, lately in Uganda, some interesting details can be given. The disease in the Uganda district is known as "Kaumpuli" and is well-known there. In a dictionary, edited by Pilkington, and printed by the Church Missionary Society in 1882 the definition of the word is thus given:—"The plague—a disease attended generally by a swelling of the glands, pain in the chest, very prevalent after the rains. Treatment: Blisters on the swollen parts and an emetic is the most successful." I understand Captain Ashburnham of the Rifle Brigade nursed a European through the disease out there I hope to get further information on the African distribution of the disease. When a native is attacked the whole tribe remove to another district at once—sound policy easily carried out because of its inexpensive character. Uganda is practically on the Equator, and although almost 4,000 feet above the level of the sea the mean temperature should be nearer 90° than 80° F. The usual afternoon temperature in the shade is about 93° in the dry season, slightly less in the rainy season. This surely does away with Dr. Cantlie's limits and the ingenious suggestion of Dr. Payne that the isothermal line of 78° may stop the march of the disease. If the disease is well-known in the centre of Africa, it must have found its way there; and I will not be surprised now that attention has been directed to the subject, to hear that it is met with in other parts of Africa. It seems peculiar that Stanley and other explorers have nothing to say on the subject, the information I had previous to Mr. Rattray's being founded on missionary lay reports on the disease.

In Singapore in the latter end of 1895 or early in 1896 the death-rate was abnormally high (from sixty to seventy-five per mille per annum) for several weeks, and some malignant disease was presumably "hanging around." The authorities there, however, reported that no plague existed. In 1896 three cases of plague were landed in Hong Kong from ships arriving from Singapore, and although two cases could be explained away by long periods of incubation or other loop-hole, one case—that of an Indian servant on a Calcutta liner-leads me to conclude that he must have been infected in Singapore. He was perfectly well when he left Calcutta and no swellings of any kind whatever were present prior to his arrival at Singapore, yet after being on shore in Singapore he became severely ill in three days typical plague glands formed, and he was landed at Hong Kong to die. Even the medical officer of health who saw the gland and had had previous plague experience did not think it was plague at first, but it was an undoubted and typical case. From the inquiries made of the man I could not trace any other source of infection, such as by fomites &c: on the ship. Calcutta at that time was not infected so, if my conclusion be right. Singapore is another equatorial spot to be added to the geography of plague colonies. I trust further explanation will be forthcoming. So far, if it has been in Singapore, it has not done much damage.

The evidence regarding Uganda, however, must convince us that plague will march and flourish wherever it is carried and finds a suitable pabulum—irrespectively of the ordinary temperature we find on this earth.

3. PESTIS MINOR AND PESTIS AMBULANS.

It is to be hoped these two terms will be kept distinct when further discussion occurs. Pestis minor is that bubonic disease which occurs (?) before an out-break of plague, while pestis ambulans is the designation applied to glandular enlargements occurring during or after an epidemic which may probably be due to a less potent infecting power.

Pestis Minor.—The Hong Kong experience in this respect requires notice. Dr. Cantlie said in his paper that all his ideas on the subject had been changed in a few days owing to the reputed discovery in the blood of patients suffering from buboes in Calcutta of a bacillus similar to the plague bacillus. Since 1889 Dr. Atkinson has placed the venereal wards, especially of the Government Civil Hospital; in my hands, and the records of excision and scraping of glands in that institution given by Dr. Cantlie cannot enter a plague report at all. . . . . The children's epidemic glandular disease, related by Dr. Cantlie in 1891 was certainly peculiar, but he forgets to mention that at the time he was fully convinced it was mumps. I saw several cases of true mumps about that time but knew nothing of Dr. Cantlie's cases until he read his paper before the British Medical Association, Hong Kong branch. It was singular that no adults were affected, and although a close watch was kept in the Government Civil Hospital afterwards, no cases were ever seen by the medical officers there. Godding's cases coming after the plague, if related to that disease at all, should be treated under the heading, pestis ambulans. They were very like those narrated by Surgeon A. J. Wildey, R. N., and the danger of plague on board men-of-war may be the next scare for the Admiralty.

I contend that the Hong Kong cases mentioned above have no relation to plague, and cannot be classed as pestis minor—that bubonic plague in its severe type was introduced straight into Hong Kong without any mongrel form intervening. In 1893, when these buboes were discussed, I mentioned that, not to be behind Dr. Cantlie, I hoped to discover to bacillus bubonicus Lowsonii, but have to confess to having failed up to the present moment. I have asked several medical men in America to keep watch on their bubo cases, many of which show the same characteristics which have been noted in the East—their results may be expected presently. The Calcutta cases should be "thrashed out" by the medical men there. The reports already received give good grounds for scepticism.

The reports of the Russian outbreak in 1877—79 leave no doubt that Dr. Doppner saw some cases which at present have the best claim to be classed as pestis minor; but what a different description to those of the Far East. "They had abscesses of the lymphatic glands either of the groin or the armpit which were suppurating freely." Again: "It was marked by a period of feverishness, occasionally extending to a fortnight, but usually of a shorter duration, followed by the development of buboes in the submaxillary, axillary, and crurial regions "but most frequently in the submaxillary region." If my memory is correct none of Dr. Cantlie's children's cases suppurated; they resolved as the usual parotiditis caused by mumps in this country does. In most hospitals in Britain, a certain number of lymphatesic abscess occur every year, and it has been the same in Hong Kong. Mr. Rattray informs me, that in Uganda many natives came to him with swollen glands and said they had "kaumpuli," but that in every case he found some ordinary cause for the condition.

I trust these remarks will remove any false impression Dr. Cantli's remarks may have given regarding the subject of pestis minor in Hong Kong in 1894.

Pestis Ambulans.—After the 1894 outbreak it was only natural that some glandular cases should occur where there was doubt in diagnosis, and in several such I examined microscopically the blood and gland juice without finding a trace of the plague bacillus. I made no culture experiments. In most acute infectious diseases a minor infecting power has been proved—cholera, influenza and diptheria being common examples, but in plague so far I have not met it, unless a slightly greater percentage of recoveries towards the end of an epidemic is attributable to this cause. A very careful history has to be got before ambulatory plague can sometimes be excluded, and, so far I do not known if the plague bacillus has ever been found in pestis ambulans. It seems possible that a small amount of the toxin may be somehow absorbed by the body to cause slight glandular enlargement without the necessary entrance of bacilli, as the products of the bacilli may hang about a neighbourhood long after all bacilli are dead. One case sent in by Dr. Cantlie will illustrate the difficulty of diagnosis sometimes met with. A Parsee was admitted with slight elevation of temperature and enlargement of glad in the left femoral region. Preliminary examination of blood was negative, and no cause would be found for the enlargement, until a nocturnal specimen of blood showed we were dealing with a case of filaria sanguinis hominis. This was a purely accidental occurrence—the examination of a 9 p.m. specimen of blood; but for this we might have had this case puzzling us still for a diagnosis. The only case during the epidemic—or rather immediately afterwards—which was really doubtful, was that of one of our nurses, whom I was requested to see after she had been ailing for some time with lymphatic inflammation of the right leg and femoral lymphadenitis. Four or five weeks previously she had some pain in the groin simultaneously with pain extending down the lymphatics of the leg to the knee, and it was only when the lymphangitis was well marked down almost to the toes that she complained and took to bed. For several reasons it was deemed unwise to make a puncture in the gland, so no microscopical examination was made. Recurrent attacks of lymphangitis followed, with occasional enlargement of the gland, such as is seen sometimes in any large hospital, and the conclusion was come to, that it was not due to plague infection. This is the only case seen which has been left in doubt. During 1895, cases of ambulatory plague were still looked for carefully, but none turned up, which could be classed under that heading—in fact, the so-called sporadic cases showed no lessening of virulence, with the result that every case died, if my memory serves me right. In Swaton, several cases occurred, so I am informed, but of these more evidence is required yet. While on this subject, it is right to mention that many mistakes have been made by competent men, when examining blood or bubonic tissue for the plague bacilli, and it requires some time for a man who has done some laboratory work, to be sure of the correctness of his examination.

4 *Infection.*—(*a*) *Method of leaving the Body.* (*b*) *Mode of Infection.* (*c*) *Carriage and Spread of Infection.*

(*a*) *Method of leaving the body.*

One certain, but infrequent channel is by the discharge from buboes. The bacilli are numerous in such discharge, and even after it becomes purulent some days elapse, as a rule, before the bacilli disappear and the infecting power is lost. This loss of infecting power will explain why the experiments which have heretofore been made by inoculating man and animals, have failed, and the statement has consequently been made that the discharge from buboes was not infective. After some days' suppuration the pus has no more infecting power than that from a simple ulcer. The reason why this channel of exit is infrequent, is that death generally supervenes before any vent to the discharge is made or required. Out of about 2,300 cases seen in the Hong Kong Chinese Hospitals, certainly not fifty buboes suppurated and burst, whilst in Macao and Canton, I only noticed other two such cases amongst large numbers of plague-affected patients. The fæces are infective. The most complete experiments on this subject were made by Staff Surgeon Wilm, who was working with us in Hong Kong. In every case he experimented on culture from a plague patient's fæces gave positive results as to the presence of the plague germ. In cases where albuminaria and casts were found bacilli were also present in the urine. The sputum almost always contains them, as also the fur on the tongue. At present there is no evidence to show that the milk is infective. I doubt it, as many children, who were suckled by their plague-stricken mothers, were left on our hands in hospital. Still it is possible that such children were able to resist infection by the elimentary tract or mouth inoculation. No bacteriological experiments were made. The bacilli have so far not been found in the sweat secretion, and I do not think in pure sweat they will be obtained. All culture experiments so far have failed. I believe there is little or no danger of infection by the breath of a plague patient. In Hong Kong, had this danger been great, certainly more deaths would have occurred amongst those occupied in plague work. In the house-to-house visitation party who went round twice daily and entered the most infective houses in the city, no one took the diseases. Their duties only necessitated examination of the inmates of a house, and their removal, when suffering from plague, with a minimum of interference as far as movement of furniture or dirt was concerned. At the height of the epidemic, these men spent the best part of two hours twice daily in the worst infected houses in the city. I certainly do not agree with the view that prolonged exposure to, and respiration of "plague atmosphere" is necessary to get plague. A lengthened exposure only adds to the possibilities of a man getting it; he might get it from merely looking in at the door, and getting a whiff of dust from the floor blown into his face; it is plague dust and dirt which are the infecting agents in houses. The cleansing squad of soldiers suffered, however—those who had to remove the dirt after stirring it up, and then those only suffered when a preliminary disinfection was not carried out. After primary disinfection had been thoroughly set going, none of these soldiers took plague. Several of the sanitary board's men, who drove the dirt and refuse and shovelled it on to the fires on the Praga, died, but in contrast to this, notice how the attendants in hospitals fared. During the first ten days of the epidemic the hospital ship Hygeia was over-crowded (considering the hot, still atmosphere in the harbour), and the lower deck especially threatened to be dangerous, the smell of patients lying in dirty clothing, being sickening and causing frequent emesis among those looking after their welfare, reduced in number and unable to get through all their bathing duties on account of many of the "boys" having fled. In this "hole" not one of these remaining attendants took the disease, although they were frequently fourteen hours on duty there. A Chinese Hospital (the old glass works) was opened shortly after, and in forty eight hours the building was crowded with dead and dying, and the condition of affairs under Chinese management grew most alarming. Here were wards full of patients, looked after by Chinese attendants, who religiously kept all windows and doors closed whenever a European's back was turned, and who often slept in the same rooms as their patients, only separated from them by a partition extending half-way up to the ceiling. Not one of these got plague, although they were breathing as thick a "plague atmosphere" as one could desire. Even some days after, when free disinfection of the floors took place every morning when being swept, the atmosphere during the night was indescribably bad. The deaths of hospital attendants in 1894 were only two in number in Hong-Kong. The first to contract the disease was a Eurasian Roman Catholic sister at work in the Alice Memorial Matsned Hospital, the cleanliness of which was undoubted; but the sister having had no previous experience of nursing, it is probable that some indiscretion was the cause of infection. Incidentally I would remark that the most stringent instructions to be careful should be given to all attendants and any carelessness, punished at once—even by dismissal, if other attendants can be had. The other case was that of an Amah in the Chinese Hospital (the new abatoirs) where hygiene was perfect so far as the building was concerned. Here, again, there was ignorance of nursing, not to mention the fact that the woman had to do the washing of patients bed clothes, &c., in addition. At a Chinese hospital outside Hong Kong one attendant took the plague and died. This hospital was meagrely supplied with lime as a disinfectant. At a large hospital I visited in Canton after the plague had been raging there for three months, none of the attendants so far had taken the disease although they lived practically with the patients—some of the attendants' friends actually sleeping in the same small room. In this case, however, actual contact with the patient was rare as the latter were allowed to die in their old clothes and were only occasionally supplied with tea or medicine (?) out of a pot or Chinese bowl. This hospital used no disinfectant. The walls of the small rooms had been whitewashed before the epidemic began and the floors simply swept up after each patient died, and a new mat was placed upon the bed board, the old one being generally destroyed. I contend that in the case of the lower deck of the Hygeia (for some days at least) in the Glassworks Hospital and the Canton Hospital, the condition of the atmosphere as far as being laden with the expired air of plague-patients, could not have been worse; the attendants had every opportunity from length of time employed, of inhaling it for hours on end, yet none took it, and one is forced to believe that the mere expired air of a plague patient cannot have much, if any, potency. The infection of plague in this respect I liken to phthisis, the sputum here again conveying the infecting matter.—*The Lancet.*

(*To be continued*).

THE Emperor's manœuvres this year will take place between the four divisions of the two Bavarian corps and the three divisions of the 11th and one division of the 4th Prussian Army Corps, between Wurzburg and Cassel or Wurzburg and Frankfort. The Emperor and the Prince Regent of Bavaria have already ordered the necessary preparations to be made.

M. DE MONTFORD and several of his political friends, on Feb. 9, presented a bill to the French Chamber for the taxation of foreigners, resident in France. The bill would, if adopted by Parliament, make all male resident foreigners on French soil pay the military tax that is imposed on Frenchmen who, for one reason or another, are exempted from military service.

CONNUR, the station beyond Perambore, on the Madras Railway, is to be made the station for examining passengers from the Bombay Presidency, instead of the present place, Perambore. First and second-class passengers will be examined in their compartments. It is also proposed to start the passenger trains earlier from Raichore so as to make up the time lost in the examination of passengers at Guntakal and Connur stations. This arrangement will necessitate a slight alteration in the time-table of the trains running on the North-West line of the Madras Railway.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour on the (27th ultimo) from Calcutta (31st January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Cos s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major H W Scott, Rev T Peters, Mr Husson, Mrs Hajee and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain E Stabb, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F S Warron, Mr and Mrs Pestonji and infant and 100 deck.

THE s s Empress, 1,874 tons, Captain Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 26th ultimo, from Newport (27th January) brought a cargo of 3,299 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (25th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Shephenadis, Mr and Miss, Parrott, Surgeon Capt Williams, Lieut Jonstone, Lieut Brooke, Mr Serros, Mr Mc Laggan, Mr Lyons, Mrs Wilson and child, 90 coolies for Mombassa and 158 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido	3172	Watson	Hull	3 3	F Muir & Co
C	Mohammudi	1252	Krikson	Genoa	3-3	B & P S N Co
E	Moshtari	1110	Clark	Mauritius		Do.
H&J	Apollo	2129	Dixon	Trieste	3-3	W & A Graham
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
N	Imaum	2706	Pemberthy	Liverpool	6-3	E Bates & Co
P	Falkland	1875	Main	Liverpool		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownugger	27-2	Shepherd & Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Karachee	27-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner	Liverpool		W& A G & Co
3	Po	1132	C Raphlis	Genoa	2-3	C Barbora
4	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	China	8-3	C Barboro
5	Thames	2321	Nantes	Not fixed	4-3	P & O Co
8	Clydisdale	2295	Sharp			B I S N Co
9	Arab	2 74	Wells	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
10	Iran	4666	Hughes	Antwerp	27-2	E Bates & Co
12	Rufford Hall	2257	Browne	Liverpool	2-3	Do.
14	Caledonia	7500	Anderes	London	6-2	P & O Co
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Satrunji	1192	Shepherd & Co
Savitri	227	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, Jan 31.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb 25,

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Carthage s	de Horne	Aden.
	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Iran s	Hughes	Antwerp.

The steamer Imperator, Captain Nicolich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Barque Norwester, for Melbourne.
Steamer Arab, for Havre, Antwerp, Liverpool, etc.
" Nizam, for Calcutta, etc.
" Dumra, for Karachi, etc.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia s, 3529, Andrews
Persepolis, 1027, Etiene
Australia s, 2321, Tait
Britannia s, 1970, Turner
Rufford Hall s, 2357, Brown
Imaum s, 2706, Penberthy
Dido s, 3127, Watson
Iran s, 4066, Hughes
Falkland s, 1876, Main
Mahammadi s, 1252, Erikson
Po s, 1532, Rapallo.
Apollo s, 2429, Dixon
Imperator s, 2313, Nicolich
Bisagno s, 1499, Mancini
Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Thames s, 2321, Nantes
Ackworth s, 1404, Kennedy
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Clitus s, 1538, George
India s, 4185, Briscoe
Inglewood sp, 997, Taylor
Norwester bq, 547, Nelson
Clydesdale s, 2293, Sharp
St Mary's, 1939

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Cave
R I M S Canning, Rose
R I M S Mayo, Berry
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Wanderer s	Shaw	Liverpool, Jan 20.
	Umzinto s	MacGruyter	Natal, Jan 26.
23	Krishna s	Foster	Rangoon, Feb 16.
	Golconda s	urkitt	London, Jan 22.
	Volute s	Carter	Batoum, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22.—Steamers Kirkfield, Mahratta, Obra and Onda.
Feb. 23.—Steamers Malda and Sumatra.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	November				
11	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		
	January				
15	Marathon H M's	C Batten	Perim		
	February				
1	Cossack H M's	Reynold	Bombay		
9	Minto R I M.	Ford	Zeilla	20	Zeilla
	Kurrachee	Robertson	Calcutta		
10	Maltby	Yule	Barry	17	D Island F O
12	Æolus	Backenbury	Cardiff	18	Saigon
13	Surprise F G Boat	Carton	D'Jibouti	20	China
	Plassey H M's	Prance	Zeillia	15	Zeilla
14	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast	16	Somali coast
15	A Provana It Men of War.	Colltiletti	D'Jibouti		
16	Paramatta	Preston	London		Sydney
17	Nubia	Browne	London	17	Calcutta
	Africa	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Brinkburn	Martin	Barry		
	Trankby	McCarthy	Barry		
18	Malta	Langborne	Calcutta	18	London
	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney	19	London
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
19	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen	19	China
	Clan Forbes	Bond	Calcutta		London
	Isla de Luzon	Boyona	Manilla		Barcelona
	Konig	Doheer	Zanzibar	20	Hamburg
	Timavo	Nicholich	Batoum	21	Bussorah
20	M Buequehem	Costanzo	Bombay	20	Trieste
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	21	Somali coast
	Murrex	Halliday	Rangoon	20	Port Said F O
	Flora H M's.	Hutchinson	Clymouth		Australia
	Sydney	Aubert	China		Marseilles
	Prinz Heinrich	Cupper	China	21	Bremen
	Naseri	Miller	Jeddah		Bombay
21	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast		

Aden, February 21.

Question:
What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer:
"Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—
The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

[illegible]uine Bottle is [illegible] "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

Every Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt" LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

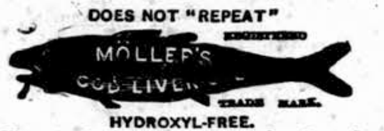
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



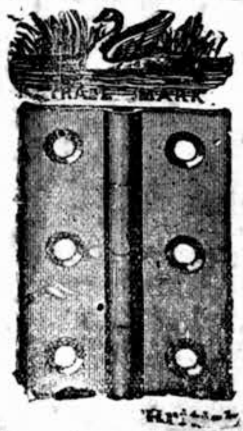
HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

GOLD & Co.'s



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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

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LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET
EXTRA QUALITY! EXTRA DRY!
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SLEEP & REST
For Skin Tortured
BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS
In One Application of

Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

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What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from
Robinson's PATENT Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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NOTICE.

SPECIAL STALLS FOR RACE AND OTHER VALUABLE HORSES.

Several Stalls are vacant for the accommodation of Racers and other valuable Horses. These stalls have been specially erected on a plot of ground near the Old Race Course, Morland Road; the stalls are very suitable for the purpose. Owners are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who undertakes the feed and sleep at moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
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For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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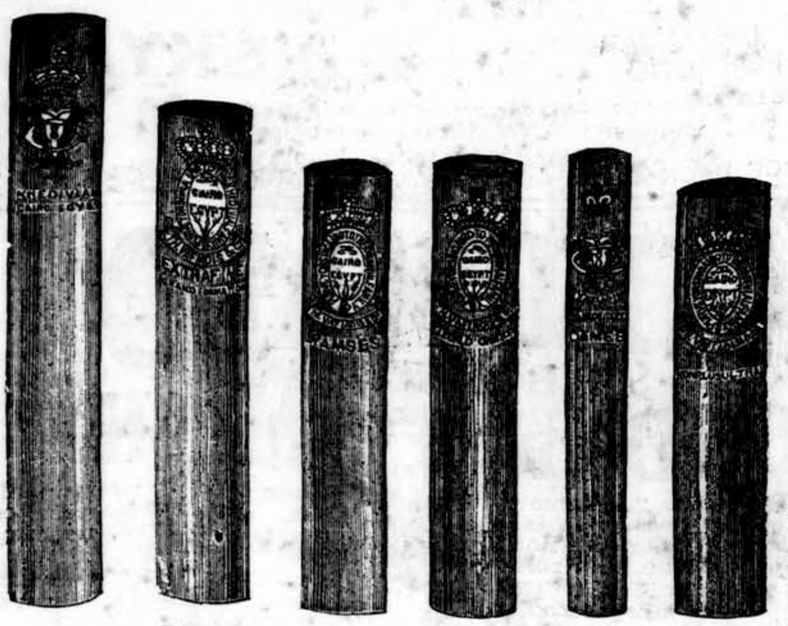

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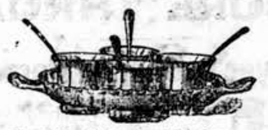

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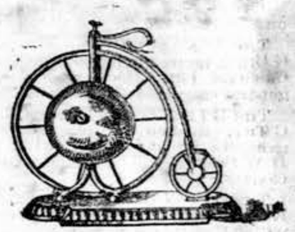

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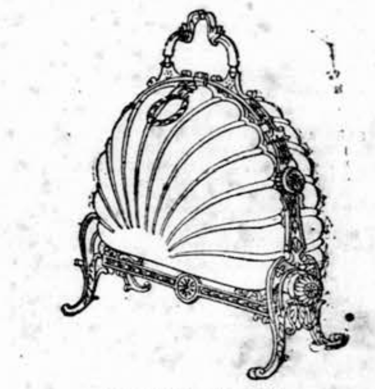

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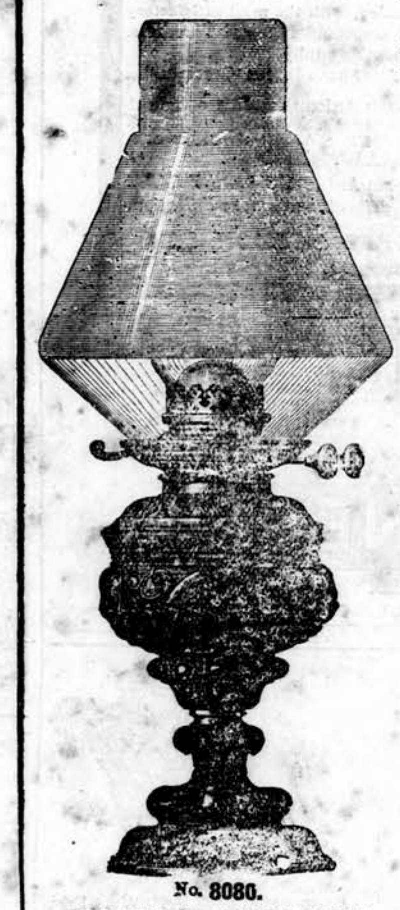

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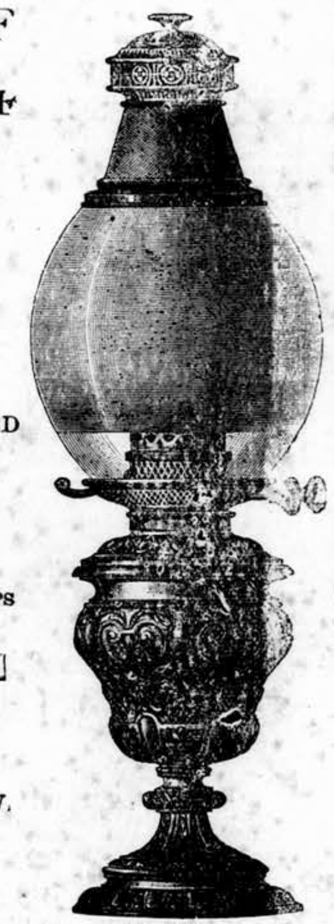

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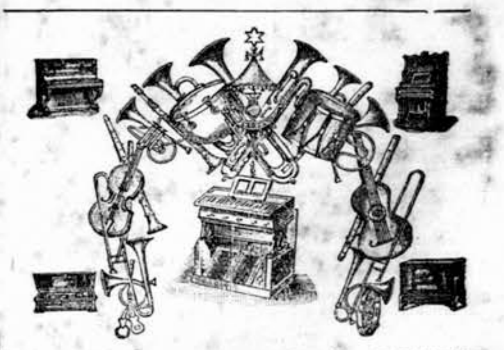

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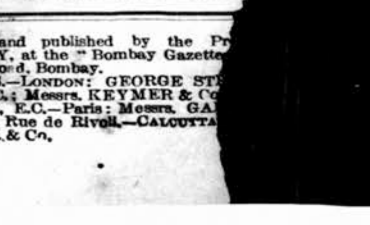

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